

# DAILY REPORT

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## JAPAN

Bomb Fired at GSDF Installation in Okinawa  
Caller Claims Responsibility  
Nakasone's Record, Personal Style Viewed

C 1  
C 1  
C 2

## NORTH KOREA

Further on KPA Supreme Command Call for Talks  
Radio Report  
GFTUK Official Supports Plan  
PRC Ministry Supports Talks  
NODONG SINMUN on Tripartite Military Alliance  
Radio Talk Denounces U.S. 'Star Wars' Plan  
U.S. Air Force Nuclear Exercise Condemned  
Japan Defense Agency Director's Comments Decried  
World Peace Council on U.S. Withdrawal from South  
Police 'Suppression' for Asian Games Deplored  
Emergency Security Order in South Denounced  
[NODONG SINMUN 18 Jun]  
Anticommunist Security Activities in South Scored  
South Incites Anticommunist War Fever in Youths  
'Threat of Southward Invasion' Ridiculed  
16 Jun Civil Defense Training in South 'Criminal'

D 1  
D 1  
D 2  
D 3  
D 3  
D 4  
D 5  
D 7  
D 7  
D 8  
D 8  
D 10  
D 10  
D 10  
D 11

## SOUTH KOREA

Further Reaction to North's KPA Talks Proposal  
Defense Ministry Reaction  
Military Analysts' Views Cited  
[THE KOREA HERALD 19 Jun]  
THE KOREA TIMES Report [18 Jun]  
PRC Fisherman Rescued; Asylum Request Reported  
AFP Report  
YONHAP Report  
Fishing Zone Readjusted After Japan Declaration  
[THE KOREA HERALD 18 Jun]  
Disapproval of Japanese Fingerprinting Voiced  
Urged To Abolish Practice [THE KOREA TIMES 18 Jun]  
Foreign Ministry Request  
Distortions Found in Japanese Textbooks  
[THE KOREA HERALD 19 Jun]

E 1  
E 1  
E 1  
E 3  
E 3  
E 4  
E 4  
E 4  
E 6  
E 6  
E 7  
E 7

## CAMBODIA

Bou Thang Message to Combatants on Army Day  
Foreign Military Delegations Arrive for Army Day  
Soviet Military Delegation  
SRV, Lao Military Delegations

H 1  
H 2  
H 2  
H 2

## LAOS

Reaction to Thai Allegations on 'Intrusion'  
 Thai Ambassador Summoned  
 PASASON on Thai 'Tricks' [19 Jun]

I I  
I I  
I I

## VIETNAM

Weekly Says PRC Army Reforms for Expansion [AFP]  
 Children's Groups Condemn PRC Shelling of School  
 Van Tien Dung Leads Army Delegation to PRK  
 National Leaders Interviewed on Recent Past  
 Party Rifts, Cabinet Reshuffle Scenarios Cited [AFP]  
 Briefs: World Food Program Aid

K 1  
K 1  
K 1  
K 2  
K 3  
K 4

## PHILIPPINES

Aquino Welcomes Help of PBPS in Economic Recovery  
 [THE NEWS HERALD 17 Jun]  
 Aquino Emphasizes Agriculture in Economic Plan  
 Aquino Appoints New Brigadier General  
 Aquino Settles Boycott by News Photographers  
 Laurel Visits China, Meets Top Leaders [cross-reference]  
 Laurel Describes Trip as 'Completely Successful'  
 Minister Assures Release of Political Prisoners  
 [MANILA BULLETIN 17 Jun]  
 New People's Mandate for Aquino, Laurel Urged  
 [THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 17 Jun]  
 Issue of U.S. Nuclear Weapons Examined  
 [BUSINESS DAY 17 Jun]  
 Employees at U.S. Bases Protest Layoffs  
 [MANILA BULLETIN 18 Jun]  
 Marcos Accuses Sin of Intervention in Politics  
 Defense Chief Foresees Continued U.S. Presence  
 Enrile on Military Situation, Negotiations  
 Vows No Surrender to NPA  
 Denies Hindering Talks  
 Elite Urban Unit Formed  
 Enrile Supporters Gather at Defense Ministry [AFP]  
 Farmers Complain of PC-INP Harrassment  
 Negros NPA Condemns Military's 'Aggressive' Stance  
 [BUSINESS DAY 18 Jun]  
 Sison Rules Out Boycott of Constitution Plebiscite  
 Dimaporo-Gutang Truce in Lanao del Sur Reported  
 [BUSINESS DAY 17 Jun]  
 Soldiers Raid Homes of Cebu Political Warlord

P 1  
P 2  
P 2  
P 2  
P 2  
P 3  
P 3  
P 4  
P 5  
P 6  
P 6  
P 7  
P 7  
P 7  
P 7  
P 8  
P 9  
P 10  
P 10  
P 14  
P 15  
P 15

BOMB FIRED AT GSDF INSTALLATION IN OKINAWA

OW190045 Naha Radio NHK in Japanese 2210 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] What appeared to be a gasoline bomb was fired at the First Composite Group of the Ground Self Defense Forces [GSDF] on the outskirts of Naha city from a firing device before dawn today [19 June]. The Naha City Police Station is investigating the incident, focusing on possible links to similar gasoline bomb guerrilla incidents on the mainland and arson involving SDF vehicles in Okinawa Prefecture.

The incident occurred at about 0015 [1815 GMT]. What appeared to be a gasoline bomb was fired in the direction of the headquarters building of the First Composite Group of the GSDF in Kagamizu, Naha city. It landed on the road near Gate 1, and burst into flames. There was also an explosion. The rain which was beginning to fall extinguished the fire, however. There was no damage to buildings or other facilities.

According to police investigators, numerous pieces of broken glass were found where the bomb landed. In addition, two wooden sticks, approximately 28 centimeters long each, and an empty can broken in two were found on the road near a sidewalk on National Highway 331 about 50 meters away. The can was stuffed with material which appeared to be styrofoam. Police suspect that the culprit or culprits fired the bottle filled with gasoline from a firing device placed near the embankment along National Highway 331, targeting it at the GSDF building.

The scene of the incident was the GSDF compound along National Highway 331 leading to Itoman. Passing motorists appeared to be curious about the investigative activity going on there.

A series of arson cases involving SDF members' vehicles in parking lots have been reported in Okinawa Prefecture this year. Police are investigating the incident's possible links with previous cases, as well as other details, including the firing device. They are also investigating the possibility of today's incident having links with similar gasoline bomb incidents on the mainland.

## Caller Claims Responsibility

OW190633 Naha NHK Television in Japanese 0315 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] In telephone calls to media in Okinawa Prefecture a man identifying himself as member of the Japan Socialist Youth League of the Revolutionary Workers' Association has claimed responsibility for a predawn incident today in which a gasoline bomb was fired at the installation of the First Composite Group of the Ground Self Defense Force [GSDF] in Naha.

At about 0015 [1515 GMT 18 June] an explosion was heard and white smoke rose near Gate 1 of the headquarters of the GSDF First Composite Group in Kagamizu, Naha City. There was no damage to buildings or other facilities, however. Police, searching the area, discovered what appeared to be launchers made of three steel pipes and batteries on elevated ground across the highway approximately 110 meters from where the bomb landed. They believe that it was aimed at the SDF installation from there.

Meanwhile, at about 1110 [0210 GMT 19 June] a man identifying himself as a member of the Japan Socialist Youth League of the Revolutionary Workers' Association claimed responsibility for the incident in a telephone call to NHK's Okinawa station.

In a young voice with no hint of provincial accent, he read out a five-point statement, declaring that he had carried out a revolutionary gasoline bomb attack against the GSDF First Composite Group as part of a counteroffensive against the criminal attempt to trample the Okinawan people underfoot again, as seen in cases involving the national flag and anthem and the projected 20-year expropriation of land under lease to the military. All types of tactics will be employed and attacks will be launched successively to deal effective and thorough blows, he added.

Earlier, there had been incidents of arson involving vehicles of SDF members and fire bombs hurled at the office of the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau. However, this is the first time the culprits ever issued a statement claiming responsibility. Evidence led police to believe that the latest incident is the work of organized guerrillas. While pursuing the investigation along these lines, they have tightened security measures.

#### NAKASONE'S RECORD, PERSONAL STYLE VIEWED

OW180621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0458 GMT 18 Jun 86

[*"Nakasone's 'Settlement of Postwar Accounts' Will Be Judged" by Hiroaki Furuno" -- KYODO headline*]

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO -- With the formal proclamation of an upper house election Wednesday, candidates running for the July 6 double polls have entered a final stage of their vote-gathering campaign. A variety of campaign issues have arisen so far, but opposition parties are increasingly turning their attention to the political record of the past three-and-a-half years of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

How will the voters judge Nakasone's record, characterized by his call for a general settlement of postwar accounts, a restoration of national pride and a change in the overall course of government planning? Putting aside the dispute as to how far he has achieved his political goals, it is worth recalling the policies or catch phrases he has adopted since taking office in November 1982.

Since his inauguration, Nakasone has introduced a string of reforms at home, while adopting a flamboyant style of diplomacy abroad, unlike the low-key approach of his predecessor Zenko Suzuki. In December 1982, soon after he took office, Nakasone clearly described his "hawkish" intention in a Diet committee, when he said he personally wanted to revise the Constitution as part of his plan to "overhaul" the postwar account. His remarks were interpreted among opposition parties as meaning that he intended to boost Japan's military capability, by revising a clause in the war-renouncing constitution.

In January of the following year, Nakasone surprised Diet members and the public by unveiling the first official visit of a Japanese prime minister to South Korea in a bid to open a new era between the two countries. The visit was soon followed by the announcement by the administration that Japan would allow transfers of its military technology to the United States, which had been long withheld by his predecessors. Then Nakasone made an official visit to the United States in which he drew attention to himself by saying that Japan and the United States were bound by a common destiny and that the Japanese archipelago was an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" playing a part in U.S. military strategy in the western Pacific. Public opinion and opposition camps fiercely reacted against these statements.

The price was high. In November of that year, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) suffered a serious setback in Nakasone's first general election as premier, winning only 250 seats, six less than a bare majority in the then 511-seat lower house. Nakasone attributed the result to a court ruling in which former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was found guilty in the Lockheed bribery scandal. The "revisionist" Nakasone has since been placing priority on what the public wants. In fact, when he learned the public was most concerned with school problems, he quickly initiated an "overhaul" of the postwar educational system in February 1984.

When public interest centered on unfair taxes in December of that year, he publicly declared a postwar tax reform to be settled by the administration. While pushing a policy of creating a "small government," he occasionally hinted at the need for scrapping the 1-percent-of-GNP ceiling on the defense budget. Like it or not, the flair of his political style improved in a way the shaky U.S.-Japan relationship. A high public approval rating together with the support of Tanaka, then regarded as the "kingmaker" of Japanese politics, helped him win re-election as president of the LDP in October 1984 for a second two-year tenure.

Then came his official visit last summer to Yasukuni shrine, where those enshrined include war criminals as well as the war dead. The visit was a long-cherished wish of Nakasone to restore national pride. The visit, said by critics to violate the constitutional separation of politics and religion, was made in defiance of taboos his predecessors had shied away from. The former Imperial Navy officer seemed jubilant. His romanticism in pursuing what he labeled "new nationalism," groping for international power and a revival of Japanese traditional values -- a Japanese identity -- seemingly gained ground. As regards his economic strategy, Nakasone has continued an austere fiscal policy aiming at curbing public spending while speeding up the privatization of state-run bodies including the deficit-ridden Japanese National Railways (JNR).

On the international scene, confronted by Japan-U.S. trade friction resulting from a huge trade surplus in Japan's favor, Nakasone has been forced to proceed with a series of its market-opening policies to fend off U.S. criticism against Japan. Consequently, the value of the yen hit a record high of 159.99 yen against the dollar following the May 4-6 Tokyo summit of seven industrialized nations. At the summit, showing good chairmanship, Nakasone successfully projected, more or less, an image of Japan as an international state closely involved in the interests of the western democracies. These are the outlines of policies the Nakasone administration has pursued in a move to seek what he calls a general settlement of postwar accounts. The fact remains, however, that most of his political goals -- the revision of the Constitution, scrapping of the 1-percent-of-GNP lid on the defense budget and tax and education reforms -- are still to be achieved, with only four months remaining until his second term expires in October.

Why? Has his tenure been too short? Hardly. In addition to his weak power base within the LDP -- his faction holding only 48 lower house seats -- his political style tells everything. To many senior LDP leaders, political pundits say, Nakasone's style of leadership, in which he sometimes neglects to seek party consensus, relying instead on his advisory bodies, looks too autocratic. So he may have lost party support in pursuing his long-cherished political goals. Have Nakasone's politics proved to be pie in the sky? The double polls will show his destiny.

FURTHER ON KPA SUPREME COMMAND CALL FOR TALKS

## Radio Report

SK171322 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] In connection with the new important peace proposal recently made by the KPA Supreme Command to alleviate tension and end the state of military confrontation in our country, a press conference for domestic and foreign reporters was held at the People's Palace of Culture today. Placed at the front of the site of the press conference was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Present at the press conference were reporters from the publishing and reporting organizations in Pyongyang, including NODONG SINMUN, KCNA, the Korean Central Broadcasting committee, MINJU CHOSON, and TONGIL SINBO; foreign reporters; and the publication functionaries of the embassies of the foreign countries in our country. Yi Hong-sun, major general of the KPA, spoke at the press conference.

[Begin Yi Hong-sun recording] First, I would like to express my deep gratitude to you, foreign and domestic reporters, for attending this press conference. Recently, the KPA Supreme Command has taken an important step in connection with the tense situation prevailing in our country and decided to announce a KPA Supreme Command Information in that connection. I am now going to make public the KPA Supreme Command information to the foreign and domestic reporters who are present here.

I will continue. At Panmunjom at 1200 today, pursuant to the step taken by the KPA Supreme command, the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK delivered to the U.S. side [michuk] and South Korea respectively a letter to the commander in chief of the UN Forces [yonhapkuk kun] stationed in South Korea and a letter to the South Korean minister of National defense. The delivery of these letters was delayed considerably relative to the original plan. At 1000 on 7 June, pursuant to the step taken by the KPA Supreme Command, the secretary of our side to the MAC sent a first telephone notice to the secretary of the other side in connection with the matter of delivering, upon authority, the letters of the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK to the commander in chief of the UN Forces and to the South Korean minister of national defense.

In this telephone notice, the secretary of our side informed [the other side] that our side would send two liaison officers to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission of the MAC in Panmunjom at 1500 on 9 June 1986 to deliver the letters of the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK to Commander Livsey of the U.S. side and Yi Ki-paek, minister of national defense of South Korea, and requested the other side to send their corresponding personnel to take delivery of the letters.

However, the other side failed to show any response on 9 June, when our side was supposed to deliver the letters. Hence at 1050 on that day, the secretary of our side again sent to the secretary of the other side a telephone notice urging the other side to promptly send the corresponding personnel to take delivery of the letters. When we thus sent a notice again, the secretary of the other side sent us a blunt response to the effect that they would send a reply later.

Our side waited patiently for 2 days for the other side to send a reply. However, we received no response. The secretary of our side, therefore, sent a telephone notice again to the secretary of the other side at 0815 on 11 June, reminding them of the fact that 4 days had passed since our side sent the first telephone notice concerning their taking delivery of the letters proposed by us and that 2 days had passed since the other side said that they would send us a reply, and urging them to promptly send the corresponding personnel to take delivery of the letters.

Then, on 14 June, the secretary of the other side sent us a reply that the U.S. side and the South Korean side would take delivery of our letters at 1200 on 17 June, which is today. Thus, we were able to deliver our letters containing a new peace proposal to the U.S. side and the South Korean side today, 10 days after our side sent the first telephone notice.

This is my brief account of how the letters have been delivered. Thank you for your listening to me. [end recording]

GFTUK Official Supports Plan

SK180637 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0430 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The peace initiative of the KPA Supreme Command to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula is arousing a great response among the people of various strata. In this hour, we will present a reaction by Kim Yong-nam, vice chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee.

[Begin Kim recording] The KPA Supreme Command, proceeding from the urgent demand of the prevailing situation of our country, put forth a new peace initiative to hold talks for the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula by getting together those holding real military power in the North and the South. In accordance with the step taken by the KPA Supreme Command, to Livsey, the commander of the U.S. forces [Mingun] in South Korea, and to Yi Ki-paek, defense minister of South Korea, Comrade O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, sent letters containing the specific proposal presently arising in eliminating the state of tension and confrontation. This peace initiative which the KPA Supreme Command put for this time is the most fair, most just, and epochal measure to alleviate the state of tension and confrontation in our country.

As has been noted in the information of the KPA Supreme Command, recently the tense situation of the Korean peninsula has been extremely aggravated and, in the frontline areas where the huge armed forces of the North and the South are tensely confronting one another, an acute situation in which even a small accidental incident can explode, the kindling of war is being created.

In recent years, in order to prevent the development of such a situation, the Government of the Republic has made all possible efforts. Proceeding from the ardent desire to alleviate tension and create a favorable environment for dialogue, after entering this year, too, the Government of the Republic put forth the proposal to halt large-scale military exercises and to cease all military exercises during dialogue, and proposed that the South Korean authorities respond to this. Nevertheless, all these efforts of the Government of the Republic have earned no due response; instead, contrary to our expectation, the United States and the South Korean authorities, loudly raving on the bogus threat of southward invasion, have invariably sought the policy of confrontation and war. This is an open military threat over our Republic, and is the development of a new situation which further heightens tension on the Korean peninsula.

Because of the policy of confrontation and war sought by the United States and the South Korean authorities, north-south dialogue, which was arranged with so much effort, has been suspended, and the situation has reached a more serious, extreme stage. This tense situation on the Korean peninsula must be alleviated immediately, and war must be prevented by all means. To this end, acute tension should be alleviated, the state of confrontation should be eliminated, and, above all, a measure of alleviation should be taken in the military field.

Historical experience has fully proved that, in the uneasy circumstances in which the danger or armed clash and war hangs over, the sentiment of distrust and animosity can never be dissipated, and progress never be made in north-south dialogue and in settling the question of the reunification of the country.

Even if the basic settlement of the question of peace is difficult, at least, the measures which will help the settlement of the pending questions should be sought. At the same time, under the circumstances in which the Military Armistice Commission is not playing its due role, the measure for the settlement of questions should be sought, even outside of its framework.

The peace initiative which the KPA Supreme Command put forth this time is the most just measure to fulfill precisely this urgent demand. To alleviate the prevailing tension, those who hold real military power in the North and South should get together and hold sincere discussion. If the United States and the South Korean authorities are truly interested in the alleviation of tension and in peace, they should respond to our peace initiative. Attitude toward our peace initiative will become a touchstone which will show who truly desires the alleviation of tension in Korea and peace of Korea. Therefore, the entire working class of the northern half of our Republic strongly hold that the United States and the South Korean side should not turn their backs to our peace initiative, which has reflected the unanimous aspiration of all Korean people and the peoples of the world, but respond to it affirmatively.

#### PRC Ministry Supports Talks

SK190440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing June 18 (KCNA) -- Ma Yuzhen, spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, at a news briefing in Beijing on June 18, voiced firm support to the new peace proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army for relaxation of the tension in Korea.

Referring to the proposal of the KPA Supreme Command for talks between the military authorities involving the minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the commanders-in-chief of the U.N. Forces in South Korea and the defence minister of South Korea, he said: The proposal is of positive significance for removing the military confrontation between the North and the South and for relaxing the tension of the Korean peninsula.

"We believe that realisation of such talks will help ease the current situation on the Korean peninsula and create a favorable atmosphere for the resumption of the dialogue between the North and the South," he added.

#### NODONG SINMUN ON TRIPARTITE MILITARY ALLIANCE

SK182320 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "Parts of Triangular Military Exercises", which says: The "Naval joint exercise" of the U.S. Navy and the South Korean puppet Navy staged in the east sea of Korea and the U.S.-Japan naval "joint exercise" held on the coast of Honshu, Japan, were by no means isolated ones. Through them the U.S. imperialists sought to hasten the formation of the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

It continues: The U.S. imperialists scheme to knock into shape U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance as a military lever to establish their domination over Asia. The U.S. imperialists concluded a bilateral "security treaty" with Japan to form their military tieup. The United States is now going to tighten military links between the South Korean puppets and Japan.

The visits to South Korea and Japan by U.S. President Reagan, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and U.S. State Secretary Shultz, and the South Korean visit of Nakasone were chiefly aimed at hastening the formation of the tripartite military alliance. This year in particular, each time a joint exercise of the U.S. Forces and the South Korean puppet Army was staged in South Korea, various joint maneuvers of the U.S. Forces and the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" took place in Japan and her surrounding waters. All these moves are connected with the scheme to form the tripartite military alliance.

RADIO TALK DENOUNCES U.S. 'STAR WARS' PLAN

SK180211 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0952 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Unattributed talk: "The Criminal Star Wars Plan by the U.S. Imperialists"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The imperialists are not only accelerating the production and deployment of nuclear weapons, but are also scheming to expand the arms race into space by coming up with the adventurous 'star wars' plan. The U.S. imperialists are now desperately trying to realize their 'star wars' plan. The 'star wars' plan is a plan for war in space, alias a space militarization plan or a plan for establishing the defense system for antiballistic missiles. In other words, the 'star wars' plan is a dangerous war plan which calls for the establishment of many militarized space stations in space; commands and controls the ground armed forces using these stations as relay stations; guides missiles launched from the ground, sea, and air to attacking targets; and attacks military targets and other facilities in other countries from the ground, sea, and outer space using lasers and other space military means, thereby attempting to attain the so-called military superiority in a war. This criminal plan has been mapped out since the 1950's. However, this plan has been more frantically accelerated by Reagan, a warmonger.

In July 1982, the U.S. imperialists announced a so-called presidential memorandum regarding the 10-year space development project for a 'star wars' plan. In accordance with this memorandum, a new space corps was organized in September 1982 and the space technology center of the U.S. Air Force was established in October of the same year. Thus, the U.S. imperialists began to conduct basic research activities for a 'star wars' plan through this center. The U.S. Air Force Space Command was also established in Colorado. Along with this, the U.S. imperialists issued their National Security special space directive No 119 in January 1984.

The U.S. imperialists are now scheming to use F-15 fighters as the means of attacking space satellites of other countries. The test for this has already been completed and the research and development activities for the means of attack by lasers using the satellites in space as relay stations are also being vigorously accelerated. On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to further strengthen their military satellites to effectively utilize them in a war of aggression.

The most dangerous element in the U.S. imperialists' 'star wars' plan is the so-called missile intercepting systems in space. One of the systems is a system of intercepting the nuclear attack means of other countries in three phases. That is to say, in the first phase, the laser weapons established in the satellites attack nuclear attack means in space. In the second phase, the laser weapons based on the ground destroy nuclear attack means with the refracted rays created when the rays are beamed through the reflecting mirror device established in the satellites. In the third phase, the laser artillery pieces and particle ray weapons established on the ground attack and completely destroy the remaining nuclear attack means which broke through the first and second phase.

Clamoring about the plan for such a three-phase intercepting system, the U.S. imperialists call their 'star wars' plan the Strategic Defense Initiative. However, this is nothing but a deceptive trick. In fact, the U.S. imperialists are trying to attain military superiority by attacking first the military targets, including nuclear weapons, in other countries. The U.S. imperialists are also trying to deploy various attack weapons in space on large quantities by further accelerating such research activities under the pretext of the establishment of the so-called intercepting system in space. This vividly shows that the U.S. imperialists' 'star wars' plan is part of their adventurous, dangerous nuclear war strategy.

Today, the U.S. imperialists have poured huge amounts of funds to accelerate the 'star wars' plan. Since the latter part of the 1950's, the U.S. imperialists have spent \$60 billion for this plan. They plan to spend \$26 billion in the next 5 years and as much as \$100 billion in the 2000's. Thus, the U.S. imperialists' 'star wars' plan is not only a reckless plan for aggression, but is also new war preparation maneuvers. This plan is aimed at launching a preemptive attack against socialist countries. Lurking in this plan is also a sinister ambition to use nuclear weapons in their arms intervention in the progressive countries for world domination.

This notwithstanding, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has clamored that the United States will continue its 'star wars' plan. U.S. Government-patronized scholars have been trying to conceal the dangerous nature of the 'star wars' plan, babbling that the plan is dramatic and far-sighted. However, this is a foolish scheme.

Deputy head of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Center recently exposed that those weapons to be established in space are part of the system for a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists' 'star wars' plan is a criminal one to further aggravate the arms race in space and is a vicious challenge to the people of the world who want to utilize space for peaceful purposes. If the U.S. imperialists continue to scheme for the realization of the criminal 'star wars' plan despite the strong protest and condemnation of the people of the world they will not escape ruin.

#### U.S. Air Force Nuclear Exercise Condemned

SK180334 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "An Adventurous Military Exercise in Accordance With the Nuclear Strategy"]

[Text] According to foreign news reports, the U.S. imperialists have launched a global military exercise simulating a full-scale nuclear war. Participating in this military exercise, which begins on 10 June and which is expected to last until 23 June, are all of the U.S. Strategic Air Force units stationed in various parts of the world.

This is another reckless game of playing with fire -- a demonstration of the bellicose insanity of the U.S. imperialists who are determined to plunge mankind into a nuclear holocaust without hesitation in order to achieve their ambitions for world domination.

Eliminating the danger of a thermonuclear war and defending world peace and security is a pressing problem arising in the international political field as well as mankind's unanimous aspiration. The world's peace-loving forces, including those in the socialist countries, are not sparing sincere efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament, to halt nuclear tests, and, going one step further, to completely abolish nuclear weapons.

Nonetheless, the U.S. imperialists, challenging this serious demand of the times, are frenziedly accelerating the expansion of nuclear arms and continuing nuclear tests, while at the same time continuing to launch war exercises simulating a nuclear war without letting up.

The U.S. imperialists are assuming a nuclear policy as a basis in their world strategy based on strength. On the basis of this, they are enthused over nuclear war exercises presupposing the use of nuclear weapons, along with a large-scale development and replacement of nuclear weapons, and the deployment of nuclear weapons in forward areas in various parts of the world. In this way, they are foolishly aiming to threaten the socialist countries and progressive forces, to deal with international affairs in accordance with their aggressive demands, and to overwhelm opponents by mounting a preemptive nuclear strike against them in the case they provoke a war.

Unlike their past habit of assuming nuclear weapons as the background against which to formulate their policy of strength, the U.S. imperialists are now assuming them as a means of their policy of strength. Herein lies the seriousness of the problem as well as the adventurous and dangerous nature of the global nuclear war exercise which they have recently begun.

What cannot be overlooked is that the U.S. Strategic Air Force units stationed in Kadena base in Okinawa are participating in this dangerous military exercise. In-flight refuelling aircraft belonging to the Strategic Air Force group at Kadena base are reportedly refuelling B-52 strategic bombers flying from Guam. It is no longer a secret that Okinawa and Guam have become U.S. imperialist nuclear launching bases for an emergency on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists are having the B-52 strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons fly frequently from Anderson base in Guam to South Korea, including at times when the "Team Spirit" exercises are conducted.

That the U.S. imperialists launch the B-52 strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons fly frequently from Anserson base in Guam to South Korea, including at times when the "Team Spirit" exercises are conducted.

That the U.S. imperialists launch the B-52 strategic bombers from Guam and have the U.S. Strategic Air Force units stationed in Okinawa carry on in-flight refuelling for these bombers demonstrates that the aggressive brunt of this war exercise is mainly turned to the Korean peninsula.

In addition, South Korea has now been turned into a most dangerous nuclear forward base by the U.S. imperialists. No other place in the world is so densely deployed with some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various missions and capabilities, including neutron bombs, nuclear bombs, nuclear shells, and nuclear backpack bombs, as in such a small place as South Korea. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to ship anew into South Korea such medium-range missiles as the Pershing II and cruise missiles. They have even gone so far as to turn South Korea into an overseas base for 'star wars'.

Regarding the Korean peninsula as the primary igniting point of a nuclear war, the U.S. imperialists have fully prepared to provoke a nuclear war in Korea at any given time.

On top of this, the U.S. imperialists are now engaged, repeatedly, in war exercises designed to light the fuse of a nuclear war. This is nothing but an act of a nuclear lunatic.

Under the pretext of protecting with the so-called nuclear umbrella, the U.S. imperialists have now turned strategically important areas such as South Korea into nuclear forward bases and into nuclear lightning rods and shields for the continental United States as well.

The U.S. imperialists' ulterior motive is to achieve their ambitions for world domination by making other countries and other areas and peoples of other countries victims of a nuclear war.

Today's reality urgently demands that the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggles be staged more vigorously. The reckless maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to prepare for a nuclear war should be checked resolutely. If the U.S. imperialists continue to advance on the road of adventurous nuclear war running counter to the aspirations of the world's peace-loving people, they will pay dearly.

#### JAPAN DEFENSE AGENCY DIRECTOR'S COMMENTS DECRIED

SK131029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary hits at the insidious design of the Japanese reactionaries to stage a comeback to Korea. The commentary points to the fact that at a conference with South Korean newsmen, the Defense Agency minister of Japan prattled that Japan "estimated" the "efforts" of the South Korean puppets for "security", babbling that "security" on the Korean peninsula was a matter of "great concern" for Japan.

It says: The utterances of the Japanese military boss fully disclosed the sinister design of the Japanese reactionaries to stretch their claws of aggression deeper into South Korea and stage a comeback to Korea. It is an invariable design of the Japanese reactionaries to restore their old position of colonial dominator in South Korea.

The Defence Agency minister's babbling about the "plan to defend sea routes up to 1,000 miles off Japanese shores" is tantamount to announcing that Japan would seize the "command" of the sea up to 1,000 miles off her shores including Korea and make preparations to quickly move materials in case of war in Korea.

Manipulated by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries zealously encourage and instigate the South Korean puppet clique to confrontation and new war provocation to freeze the division of Korea.

#### WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ON U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH

SK182310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- The World Peace Council issued a letter to its member organizations on June 6 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, appealing to all the national peace committees of the world to intensify the movement for solidarity with the Korean people.

The letter says: The situation on the Korean peninsula is assuming more grave dimensions each day with the United States further building up arms including nuclear weapons in South Korea. In particular, the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise of the United States and South Korea brought the situation there to the extreme pitch of strain.

Such war manoeuvres threaten peace in Asia and the rest of the world, not to speak of that in this area. Peace on the Korean peninsula can be guaranteed only when the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea with all their lethal weapons including nuclear weapons. The question of the peaceful reunification of Korea must be solved by the Korean people themselves without outside interference.

#### POLICE 'SUPPRESSION' FOR ASIAN GAMES DEPLORED

SK151008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0911 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comments on the plan of the Chon Tu-hwan group to host the Asian Games in South Korea by turning it more thoroughly into a pandemonium of police. The author of the commentary says:

The South Korean puppet Home Ministry made public a "100-day plan of the preparations for Asian Games" under the name of coping with terrorist and criminal groups at home and abroad including international terrorist groups, the puppet Seoul Police Bureau launched a "three-stage wholesale roundup for preventing crimes" and the puppet police headquarters adopted a "decision" to mobilize 100,000 police during the games. The puppets are advertising that all these are "operations" for a success of Asian Games. But this only shows what an unstable and precarious place South Korea is.

On the pretext of the Asian Games, the puppets plan to bolster up the tottering colonial fascist rule by covering South Korea all the more with a forest of bayonets and ruthlessly cracking down upon the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle of the students and people of all other sections and their struggle against international sports games, which are gaining momentum as the days go by. Despicable and base is the scheme of the puppets to use international sports games as means of suppression and long-term office. The Chon Tu-hwan group tries to host the Asian Games in South Korea which has turned into a theatre of fascist suppression by bayonets to improve its public image and create an international climate favourable for the "two Koreas" plot. This only invites the derision of the world.

#### EMERGENCY SECURITY ORDER IN SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK180742 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2147 GMT 17 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 June Commentary: "They Are Already Reeking of a Bloody Smell"]

[Text] On 16 June, the puppet police headquarters issued a class A emergency security order to the police throughout South Korea. This repressive order was issued under the pretext of the national athletic meeting reported to begin on 20 June. The repressive order calls for the puppet police throughout South Korea to be on a 24-hour emergency duty and, in particular, to further strengthen security at foreigners' facilities, as well as political party buildings.

South Korea is now virtually under a state of martial law without formal promulgation. South Korea, where such numerous repressive orders as wholesale arrests and mass crackdowns have been issued in succession, has never found a quiet atmosphere.

With the issuance of the current class A emergency security order, South Korea has been turned into a more fascist and warlike land of terror. This vividly shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan has faced an extreme crisis to the extent that he cannot maintain his power even for a moment without resorting to violence and that his dictatorial rule will not last long.

We cannot but ask how such international sports events as the Asian Games or the Olympic Games can be held in South Korea where even a domestic sports event cannot be held without issuing numerous repressive orders as well as the current class A emergency security order. It is no doubt that such an international sports event will be a man-hunting international sports event which will chain numerous people and force them to be victims.

The puppets are already reeking of a bloody smell on the excuse of the Asian Games. For those, who have been thoroughly isolated from the people and who have to establish the repressive nets layer upon layer in all places where the people gather, trying to upgrade their status through the international games is a preposterous act.

The fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is more frantically running wild for repression recently is closely related to the fact that his situation today has become more difficult since his last trick to dampen the people's struggle through such a way as deceiving them by clamoring about democracy has been completely laid bare. As has been reported, recently, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has loudly clamored about constitutional revision during its term of office while babbling about great political compromise. However, its real intention has been completely laid bare before the world. While talking about constitutional revision based on an agreement of the people the rascals have arrested and detained, at random, those calling for the constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system. Thus, they themselves have laid bare that the constitutional revision they clamored about is not the constitutional revision the people called for.

The people are calling for the release of the detained persons. However, the puppets are not going to release them while babbling about legal procedures. They are threatening and blackmailing those university professors who issued a joint statement calling for the establishment of a democratic constitution by coming up with a 9-point investigation program. We cannot find from the puppets' acts the slightest degree of the will to revise the Constitution for a direct presidential election system and to enforce democracy.

Therefore, the off-stage opposition forces in South Korea have declared that they will continue their struggle until democratization has been achieved. The South Korean students are waging rallies and demonstrations everyday against the formation of the special National Assembly committee for constitutional revision.

When the dictator's last trick mapped out by his U.S. master faces the strong resistance of the broader masses of people, what situation will he face? This is only too clear. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has completely bound the South Korean people with the fascist iron chains by constantly perpetrating violence against them and is desperately trying to block the further expansion of the flames of the anti-U.S. and the antifascist struggle. However, it is a foolish act. The dictator's indiscreet fascist outrage will face the stronger resistance of the people.

ANTICOMMUNIST SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH SCORED

SK130449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today lambastes the South Korean puppet Administration for having set June as a "month of free citizens' campaign" to organize "government"-sponsored anti-communist activities under the name of "security." The daily says in a signed commentary: This tells that the puppets plan to run riot, launching a large-scale anti-communist campaign among the South Korean people against our republic.

Twaddling about the June 25 "tragedy" and its "lesson," the puppets try to infuse "security" consciousness into the minds of people. This means that they would conduct all activities against the North. The puppets are now crying that "security" is important as "threat" of the North is imminent. This is a whopping lie. The puppets' "security" ballad is aimed to veil their aggressive moves and invent a pretext for the provocation of war.

The anti-communist confrontation racket in South Korea is based on the crisis of the shaking colonial fascist rule, the commentary notes, and says: The Chon Tu-hwan group is scheming to intensify its suppression of the people, while trying to divert the anti-U.S., anti-fascist fighting spirit of the people to anti-communism by creating the consciousness of crisis in South Korea.

SOUTH INCITES ANTICommUNIST WAR FEVER IN YOUTHS

SK190436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 19 Jun

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique on June 17 took upwards of 500 primary school children to a puppet army unit and staged a "homeland defence training," according to a radio report from Seoul. That day the puppets showed them "destroy-communism hall," military hardware, "military arts exercise of commandoes" and an anti-communist film, etc. whipping up antagonism against the northern half of Korea and a war fever among the children. This burlesque of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique betrays its true color as a gang of traitors to the nation engrossed in anti-communism.

'THREAT OF SOUTHWARD INVASION' RIDICULED

SK131013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA) -- Although the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets are persistently crying about "threat of southward invasion" against the North with the approach of the day when they provoked the war in Korea in the past, in an attempt to justify the U.S. Forces' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive moves, this is in vain. MINJU CHOSON today says this in a signed commentary.

Pointing out that at the plenary session of the puppet National Assembly on June 11 the South Korean puppets brought forward again the punctured argument on "threat of southward invasion," the commentary says: This is nothing but a dastardly trick to make the people believe it by hook or by crook.

In actuality the threat of aggression on the Korean peninsula comes not from the North but from the South. This is proved by the fact that the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets frequently staged provocative military exercises to invade the North and perpetrated military provocations violating the Armistice Agreement on more than 15,000 occasions this year alone.

The commentary further says: Seizing the Asian Games and 88 Olympic Games slated in Seoul as a golden chance, the puppet clique schemes to create "two Koreas" and stay on in power indefinitely. But the situation is developing unfavourably to them due to public opinion at home and abroad opposing the holding of the Olympic Games in Seoul and to socio-political circumstances in South Korea, etc. And sincere efforts of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and her proposal for the cohosting of the Olympic Games are enjoying broad support at home and abroad.

Feeling uneasy about such developments, the Chon Tu-wan group is spreading the fiction of "threat of southward invasion" to impair the international authority of the DPRK and deliver itself from international isolation.

The South Korean puppets are crying about "threat of southward invasion" also to make the situation appear tense and thereby divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people and harshly crack down on their anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle by connecting it with the North, says the commentary.

#### 16 JUN CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING IN SOUTH 'CRIMINAL'

SK190536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyonghang June 18 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans on June 16 staged "civilian defense training" simultaneously in all cities and county-seats and at main work places of sub-country level and traffic centres throughout South Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This frantic military exercise suspended the activities of the population for living for a while and classes at all schools down to primary schools.

The fascist junta continues the criminal "civilian defence training" to whip up a war fever among the people and divert elsewhere the attention of people of all strata who have risen in the anti"government" struggle.

#### SOUTH HAS DIFFICULTY SECURING FUNDS FOR OLYMPICS

SK170053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppets have come up against a huge snag in securing fund for the Olympic Games.

They had planned to cover more than a half of the fund with television coverage fees, estimating them above 600 million dollars.

But, recently, U.S. TV companies notified to the puppets that they would offer no more than 300 million dollars for reasons of unfavorable conditions of televising the games.

The puppet clique are attempting to fill the gap with taxes. But the chance of this is slim in the face of the opposition of the people of all strata. TON-A ILBO, KYONHYANG SINMUN and other south Korean papers asked: "What's the use of inducing the Olympics which none of the developing countries dare venture?" "Why must the Olympics be sponsored here with foreign debts to the tune of more than 50,000 million dollars?"

FURTHER REACTION TO NORTH'S KPA TALKS PROPOSAL

## Defense Ministry Reaction

SK180425 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Today, the Ministry of National Defense said that the letter received yesterday in the name of the minister of the People's Armed Forces of the North Korean puppets does not deserve attention, because its content is for the purpose of seeking stereotyped propaganda to evade responsibility for the suspension of the north-south dialogue. A Defense Ministry official said that the North Korean puppets, in this letter, have proposed the holding of military talks between the ROK defense minister, the commander of the United Nations Command in South Korea, and the minister of the Peoples Armed Forces of the North Korean puppets on the pretext of discussing the questions of halting military exercises by the north and the south, reducing armed forces, and respecting the Armistice Agreement. His reaction was cold in saying that such a proposal of the North Korean puppets deserves no consideration at all.

The official said that the questions of reducing armed forces and halting military exercises mentioned by the North Korean puppets are not mere working-level military questions between the North and the South but questions which should be handled within the framework of politics and diplomacy. He stressed that, if the North Korean puppets desire practical progress in the north-south dialogues, they should sincerely utilize the existing channels of the north-south dialogues, and should respond to our proposal for talks between the highest authorities of the north and the south.

The official said that he regards the proposal of the North Korean puppets for military talks between the ROK the United States, and the North Korean puppets as their mere propaganda trick, not as one for practical discussion between the concerned parties of the North and the South. He said that this reveals their lack of independence, because they are trying to turn the national question into an international matter and to violate the principle of settling questions between the concerned parties of the north and the south.

He also noted that the proposal of the North Korean puppets is for the purpose of concealing their ongoing military buildup and of pretending to seek the alleviation of tension. He said that, judging from the past acts of the North Korean puppets, behind this trickery, schemes to seek an excuse for another provocation may be hidden. In this respect, he said that the people's vigilance is necessary. Meanwhile, it has been learned that the content of our reply to the letter of the North Korean puppets and the official stand of our side will be made public later.

## Military Analysts' Views Cited

SK190041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jun 86 p 4

[By Yi Sang-sok]

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense yesterday made a cool response to North Korean Defense Minister O Chin-u's suggestion for a meeting of the top defense officials of South and North Korea and the commander of the U.N. Command. "The letter does not deserve any attention because it is simply a repetition of Pyongyang's propaganda against Seoul," a ministry spokesman said.

Military analysts speculate that Pyongyang might have come up with the unprecedented letter apparently believing that it might serve its interests both at home and abroad. First, they say, the letter is aimed at passing the responsibility for the suspension of a series of inter-Korean talks to Seoul by giving the false impression that Pyongyang still wants a dialogue to help ease tensions on the peninsula. They point out that the communist regime has been under increasing pressure from the international community for unilaterally suspending the economic, Red Cross and parliamentary talks with the South in the wake of the annual ROK-U.S. military training exercise, Team Spirit 86.

Second, Pyongyang is trying to improve its image abroad, especially among the nonaligned nations, the observers say. They note that the annual summit meeting of nonaligned countries will get under way from Aug. 26 through Sept. 7 in Zimbabwe. An international conference on the so-called nuclear-free Korea is also slated for Pyongyang Sept. 6-8, they say.

With the two major international gatherings in mind, Pyongyang seems to be desperately trying to garner international support by asserting that the presence of U.S. troops in Korea and the annual Team Spirit exercise are the major obstacles to the easing of tensions on the peninsula. At the same time, the North Korean proposal for a three-way military talk is aimed at driving a wedge into relations between Seoul and Washington.

Analysts believe it likely that Pyongyang will take the most advantage of the anti-U.S. and antinuclear sentiments among some Korean youths, if the proposed meeting takes place.

As to the matters regarding an end to the Team Spirit exercise and arms reduction, they say, such measures are not suitable for discussion by military officials. "Those matters are very sensitive so they must be taken up by political and diplomatic channels," an analyst says.

He says that North Korea must respond positively to a four-point proposal put forth by the U.N. Command to help ease military tensions on peninsula. The proposal, presented by the UNC during the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) meetings, calls for the "demilitarization" of the Demilitarized Zone and mutual notification of major military exercises.

Two others are mutual invitation of military observers to major military exercises to be held on both sides and the investigation into incidents involving both sides by a joint investigation team with the participation of members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

All in all, observers say, Pyongyang made it clear that it is not serious in holding the high-level military meeting it has proposed. They note that North Korea made public the content of O's letter through two radio networks at 3 p.m. Tuesday, only three hours after it relayed the letter to the southern side. The radio broadcasts alleged that they proposed the three-way military talk in order to avert a "northward" invasion by South Korean and U.S. forces. They also accused the combined forces for rapidly preparing for a war against them, while describing the Team Spirit exercise as "a war exercise."

Military observers also warn that North Korea may try to find an excuse for an armed provocation against the South, in case Seoul does not accept the sugar-coated proposal.

## THE KOREA TIMES Report

SK180059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek received an "unprecedented" letter from his North Korean counterpart, O Chin-u, yesterday, the Defense Ministry announced. Ministry officials said that the letter, sent through Panmunjom, was picked up by the South Korean officials at the truce village at noon. It was the first time that a North Korean defense minister dispatched such a message to his South Korean counterpart since the division of the Korean peninsula four decades ago. The contents of the letter have yet to be announced by the authorities. The officials said that pertinent authorities are closely examining the contents of the letter.

The letter was sent after North Korea broke off all dialogue with South Korea six months ago in protest against the annual joint Korea-U.S. joint military maneuvers in the South of Korean peninsula. Those who have thus far received letters from their North Korean counterparts include the National Assembly speaker and the president of the Korean National Red Cross. All the messages were in connection with the inter-Korean talks.

The long-deadlocked south-north talks resumed, following the positive policy taken by Seoul in accepting North Korea's offer of relief goods to victims of flooding in the South, in September 1984. Unfortunately, the inter-Korean talks were suspended again because of the unilateral boycott by the North Korean Communists, using the annual ROK-U.S. joint and combined training exercise Team Spirit '86 as an excuse.

In May and August of 1985, Red Cross delegations of South and North Korea exchanged visits to Pyongyang and Seoul. In addition, the first exchanges of visits between members of separated families and performing troupes were also realized during that time.

Security experts, however, recently pointed out the fact that North Korea had launched an active peace offensive right before invading the South on June 25, 1950, warning that any excessive expectations or optimism should be avoided. They also noted that the North Koreans had dug underground tunnels for infiltration into the South while the south-north Red Cross talks were under way in the 1970s.

PRC FISHERMEN RESCUED; ASYLUM REQUEST REPORTED

AFP Report

HK170316 Hong Kong AFP in English 0307 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (AFP) -- South Korean authorities rescued 19 Chinese fishermen found adrift in a small wooden boat in the Yellow Sea off the west coast of Susan Monday night, reliable sources said Tuesday. The authorities refused to comment on reports that the Chinese fishermen were seeking political asylum in Taiwan, although they said they were now being questioned.

Last September, two Chinese fishermen reached the South Korean shore aboard a small rubber raft, asking to be sent to Taiwan, but Korean authorities rejected their request and sent them back to the Yellow Sea in hopes that they would return to mainland China.

The two men drifted southward, however, to South Korea's Cheju Island and, following intervention by the nationalist Chinese Embassy in Seoul, they were allowed to be picked up by a Taiwan freighter to be sent to Taiwan.

YONHAP Report

SK180938 Seoul YONHAP in English 0919 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Inchon, South Korea, June 18 (YONHAP) -- A crew of 19 Chinese who were aboard a small boat found drifting off the west coast of Korea Tuesday were transferred here from Sosan County, some 150 kilometers south of here, early Wednesday morning for investigation.

The crew members arrived in Inchon, a port city 29 kilometers west of Seoul, by bus, according to maritime police.

The police said that the 19 crew members embarked on their voyage from Shantung Peninsula aboard a wooden powerboat weighing four to five tons around 4 p.m. on Sunday.

A maritime police patrol sighted the Chinese ship six miles off the coast of Sosan County, at 9:50 p.m. Monday, and it was led ashore at 3:00 a.m. the next day, according to the police.

The vessel, an obsolete model, had a damaged bow, and is now under repair at Sosan. When the repair work is complete, the boat will be towed to Seoul.

Sixteen of the 19 crew members are from Guangdong Province, and the rest are from Guangxi autonomous district. The crew members comprise 11 technicians, four engineers, two medical personnel, one cook and one public official, police said.

FISHING ZONE READJUSTED AFTER JAPAN DECLARATION

SK180117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Sang-ok said yesterday that a need for a comprehensive readjustment of Korea's fishing zone is emerging following Japan's declaration of its 200-mile fishing zone.

Yi said the government is studying possible options for Japan's declaration by considering relations with neighboring countries. He was responding to lawmakers' questions in the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee. The committee was one of the 13 committees that were convened on the first day of a six-day committee session.

The vice minister said the envisaged readjustment of fishing zones is needed to establish fishing order between Korea and Japan and to develop the continental shelf.

Should Korea and Japan declare their own 200-mile fishing zones, it might trigger controversy between the two countries, he said.

The vice minister said North Korea is expected to obstruct the 1988 Seoul Olympics by taking advantage of the eighth nonaligned summit scheduled to start in Harare, Zimbabwe Aug. 26.

Pyongyang is likely to strive for the adoption of a statement at the summit that includes a clause that reflects its own position on the Korean peninsula, he said. The government, he said, will try to discourage the nonaligned summit from discussing the Korean question.

During the ongoing six-day committee session period, rival parties are expected to wrangle over the projected formation of a special constitutional committee. The issue involving the alleged political detainees is also expected to dominate discussions at committee sessions.

The two issues are closely interrelated, as the opposition party demands the release of all the detainees as a precondition for the formation of the special committee.

Political observers said they do not expect committee sessions to hit major snags because the Democratic Justice and the New Korea Democratic parties do not plan to connect the issues with the operation of committee sessions.

The committees are scheduled to resume hot debates on major outstanding issues including the proposed constitutional reform. During a six-day plenary interpellation session that ended Monday, the Political parties dealt intensively with those issues.

The three major parties -- DJP, NKDP and the Korea National Party -- are planning to handle those issues at committee sessions in an in-depth manner. Among key outstanding issues are the contents of the envisaged constitutional revision, the formation of a constitutional committee, amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung, the release of political detainees and campus unrest.

The establishment of the ad hoc constitutional committee is certain to trigger controversy between rival parties at the Steering Committee. The three major parties agreed late last month to set up the committee during the current special Assembly session.

The opposition's demand for the liberation of political detainees is the main roadblock to the establishment of the committee, which will draw up a compromise constitutional reform bill.

The ruling DJP and the main opposition NKDP sharply disagree over the division of the membership of the special committee.

The ruling party insists the membership be divided among political parties in proportion to their representation in the Assembly. The opposition party asserts the membership should be split equally between rival parties.

A heated controversy is in store for the Legislative-Judiciary Committee, which is scheduled to resume debates on the opposition's call for a release of political detainees and amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim. He is now under a suspended 20-year prison term for sedition originating from the 1980 Kwangju incident.

In testimony before the Legislative-judiciary Committee, Yi Yang-u, director of the Office of Legislation, said the presidential Research Commission on Constitutional Government is nothing but an advisory organ. The commission will cease to function when it completes serving as an advisory organ, Yi said.

DISAPPROVAL OF JAPANESE FINGERPRINTING VOICED

## Urged To Abolish Practice

SK180107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Fingerprinting in Japan"]

[Text] One internationally disputed controversy gripping Japan for years now concerns the practice of requiring foreigners residing there to be regularly fingerprinted for alien registration -- and, at that, at frequent intervals.

The system has faced vociferous opposition movements by foreigners and Japanese as well, to the extent that those staged last year were rated the largest civil disobedience drives in Japan since student rallies in the 1960s.

In May last year, the Japanese government revised the relevant law, but it turned out to be all but cosmetic, failing to subdue the repercussion. The issue has also developed into a diplomatic row, particularly with Korea demanding the repeal of the discriminative system in the interest of Korean residents there, who occupy a dominant portion of the foreigners living in Japan.

The controversy flared up again in recent days -- this time, over a Japanese government move to deport a Korean poet studying at a Tokyo university on account of his refusal to be fingerprinted for renewal of his alien registration.

What makes the latest case acute is the prospect that, if deported, he will become the first foreigner expelled from the country in connection with the fingerprinting dispute, along with the fact that dozens of prominent international writers, church leaders and human rights activists have appealed to the Tokyo government not to force him out.

A crucial point at issue regarding the system is its nature of grossly discriminating against foreigners in Japanese society, where those fingerprinted are regarded as potential, if not actual, criminals.

In this regard, it must be noted that most of the Korean residents in Japan are those who were forcibly taken to the country during World War II for hard labor, and their descendants.

Such an unfortunate background makes the fingerprinting requirement all the more disgusting and unpalatable for the Koreans in Japan and their compatriots at home. Besides Koreans, there are a number of other foreigners, including Americans and Europeans, among more than 11,000 persons who have refused to be fingerprinted.

Also notable is the reported admission by Tokyo government officials that Japan is the only country that requires regular fingerprinting of foreigners, a sorry fact that has prompted about 800 local autonomy councils across the island country to pass resolutions urging the abolition of the system.

In view of the outstanding opposition waged by both Japanese and foreigners, the Tokyo government is called upon to take immediate remedial steps and eventually to do away with the disputed device undermining international amity.

**Foreign Ministry Request**

SK190213 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry Wednesday asked the Japanese Government to reconsider, from a humanitarian point of view, its decision to deport a South Korean poet who has refused to be fingerprinted, ministry officials said Thursday.

According to the officials, the ministry made the request to the Japanese Government through Yoshihisa Ara, Japanese minister [as received] in Korea.

The Japanese Justice Ministry has informed Kim Myong-sik, a Korean poet studying at Tokyo's International Christian University, that his residence permit will not be renewed unless he submits to fingerprinting by Thursday.

Under Japan's controversial alien registration law, all foreign residents, including Koreans who were born in the country, must be fingerprinted and carry resident's certificates with them at all times.

The Korean Foreign Ministry pointed out that Kim's refusal to be fingerprinted is in tune with the demand being made by Korean residents in Japan that the Japanese Government improve or eliminate the fingerprinting system.

It also expressed the view, via the Korean Embassy in Tokyo, that the extreme measure of deporting Kim would not be advantageous to the promotion of Korean-Japanese relations.

**DISTORTIONS FOUND IN JAPANESE TEXTBOOKS**

SK190032 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Education said yesterday that distorted historical facts on Korea in the revised Japanese high school history book totaled 13.

The ministry also said the Japanese history book does not mention a word on the Japanese colonialists who forcibly recruited Koreans for labor, forced Koreans to change their names into Japanese names, pressed Koreans to worship before Shinto shrines and exploited Korean farmland.

The history book justified the annexation of Korea in 1910 by saying the relations between Korea and Japan were aggravated following the assassination by An Chung-kun of Hirobumi Ito, governor general of the Japanese colonial government in Korea, in 1909. The book describes An, viewed as a patriot by Koreans, as a libertine, the ministry said.

BOU THANG MESSAGE TO COMBATANTS ON ARMY DAY

BK180754 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Jun (SPK) -- Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister, today sends warm congratulations to combatants of the KPRAF on the occasion of the traditional army day and army-people solidarity day (19 June).

In the message, Minister Bou Thang says:

"This year, we are celebrating the 35th traditional day of the KPRAF, which is also army-people solidarity day, at a time when our revolution is further consolidated in its position of strength, particularly after the victories of the 1984-85 dry season scored along the Cambodian-Thai border and inside the country.

"During the past 35 years, Bou Thang continues, the KPRAF have shown the value of the good traditions of the Issarak army. With genuine Marxist-Leninist light, the KPRP has led the KPRAF -- spearhead of the Cambodian proletarian class -- in the victorious struggle. The KPRAF have also grown in quantity and quality. Strengthened by the militant solidarity of the three Indochinese countries and their armed forces, the Cambodian people and their armed forces have thwarted French colonialism and U.S. aggressor imperialism and toppled the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique, ignoble lackeys of Chinese expansionism, and thus recovered the fatherland's freedom and independence.

"The grandiose military victories of the 1984-85 dry season scored by the Cambodian people and their armed forces have caused a change of strategic significance in the process of our revolution: The Cambodian revolution continues to consolidate its position of strength, while the enemies grow weaker and weaker daily and their complete disintegration is only a question of time.

"Yet, Thai ultrarightist circles, Chinese hegemonists, U.S. imperialists, and other reactionary forces have always sought by every means to falsify the real situation in Cambodia with the aim of hindering the advance of our revolution. During the past almost 8 years, the Cambodian people and their armed forces, shouldered by the people's army of Vietnam, have thwarted the strategic maneuvers of all stripes of enemies and are continuing to hold firm in border areas to effectively ensure security and public order.

"On the same occasion, I wish to express my profound gratitude to the volunteers of the Vietnamese Army who have made many sacrifices in the spirit of proletarian internationalism for the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

"I am firmly convinced that, with their high sense of responsibility, the KPRAF will further heighten their fighting spirit and will always be ready to fight for the defense and construction of our Angkor fatherland."

FOREIGN MILITARY DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR ARMY DAY

## Soviet Military Delegation

BK171148 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1128 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 17 -- A delegation of the Soviet Defence Ministry led by Admiral N.I. Smirnov, deputy commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy, arrived here Tuesday afternoon for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea and to attend the celebration of the 35th tradition day of the Peoples Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea (June 19).

It was warmly welcomed on its arrival by Koy Buntha, member of the Central Committee of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice minister of national defence and commander-in-chief of the Kampuchean Armed Forces; and other Kampuchean officials.

I.A. Ognetov, Soviet charge d'affaires A.i. and military attaches of Vietnam, Laos and Cuba were also on hand.

## SRV, Lao Military Delegations

BK180519 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] At the invitation of PRK Ministry of National Defense, a high-ranking military delegation of the SRV led by Comrade General Van Tien Dung, Politcial Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and defense minister of the SRV, and a high-ranking military delegation of the LPDR led by Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of th LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense of the LPDR, arrived in Phnom Penh in the morning of 18 June to attend the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF's Tradition Day and army-people solidarity day.

Welcoming, the high-ranking military delegations at Pochentong Airport were, among others, Comrade Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soith, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; and other members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, leaders of states institutions, front committees, and mass organizations, and cadres and combatants of the KPRAF.

Also present were Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and Comrade Pheli Khounlaeuk, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia, and the comrades military attaches of Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union, and representatives of friendly ambassies accredited to Cambodia.

REACTION TO THAI ALLEGATIONS ON 'INTRUSION'

## Thai Ambassador Summoned

BK190929 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 19 Jun 86

["Protest to Thai Allegation" -- KPL headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vientiane, June 19 (OANA-KPL) -- Soubon Salitthilat, deputy-minister of foreign affairs, on June 18 Summoned Chaiya Chindawong, Thai ambassador to Laos to inform him on the Lao Government's stance on June 14 event in Huai Pong village, Chiang Kham District, Thai Phayao Province.

Soubon Salitthilat said that the Lao Government regrets to hear the allegations made by Thai newspapers and an official interview of the Thai Government on the so-called "The intrusion of Lao army in which refugee camp in the mentioned village was attacked.

The Lao official refuted the Thai claim and said the allegation was groundless. The reverse is true because since the founding of the Lao PDR, Laos has become subject of Thai terrorist activities."

The Lao deputy foreign minister, in addition pointed out facts related to Thai violations of Lao territory especially the case of Thai troops' armed attack and occupation of three Lao hamlets in Sayaboury Province two years ago. Here, Soubon raised the incongruity of the matter: Why should Laos sees the need of sending troops to such thing while it has for some time suggested to have meetings between the two countries' foreign ministry officials. [sentence as received]

"The allegation can only be seen to create new tension along Lao-Thai border. It serves to divert Thai public from the present political and economical hardship. Consequently, he said the Lao Foreign Ministry has categorically rejects the Thai allegation and Thailand has to bear all the consequences that might result from the tension along the border caused by the allegation.

## PASASON on Thai 'Tricks'

BK190752 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 19 Jun 86

[PASASON 19 June commentary: "The Tricks of the Thai Ultrarightist Reactionaries Will Be Turned on Them as in the Past"]

[Text] While remaining indifferent to the Lao side's reasonable proposal aimed at consolidating and normalizing relations between Laos and Thailand, which was reiterated early this month on the occasion of the second anniversary of the nibbling attacks launched by the Thai ultrarightist reactionary forces against the three Lao villages in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have lately intensified their systematic slander campaigns against Laos by accusing Lao soldiers of slaughtering 35 Lao nationals living in a Thai village. They arrogantly declared that Thailand would send a protest note on the incident to the United Nations.

The incident took place 1 week after a visit to Beijing by Asa Sarasin, permanent secretary of state for foreign affairs, as a representative of Thailand's Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila who was tied up in settling the internal rifts within his Social Action Party and in carrying out an election campaign at home.

The NATION newspaper of Thailand on 29 May reported that the visit to the PRC by the delegation of the Thai Foreign Ministry was fruitful, for China pledged to render cooperation to Thailand in supporting the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionary groups. The newspaper went on to say that Thailand and China pledged to strengthen close relations in the political and other fields. The reassurance of its dark desire by the Beijing reactionary clique has further strengthened the confidence of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in following a path of pan-Thaiism by committing provocations against the neighboring countries. For instance, on 3 June, they accused Laos of sending forces to attack Thai troops at (Nam Huam) inside Thai territory. Earlier, on 31 May, they had accused Lao soldiers of destroying a school in Ban Keng Muang village, Thali District. On 17 June, they accused Lao soldiers of attacking and burning down Houai Khoun village located some 5 km inside Thailand. Of late, they accuse the Lao troops of attacking Huai Pong village in Thailand and killing a number of Lao refugees. However, some local Thai officials of those villages reaffirm that each of these incidents was created by Thai nationals themselves over certain internal rivalry problems. The same is true with the burning down of the school at Ban Keng Muang and the Ban Huai Pong village incident.

The facts related to these incidents clearly reflect the truth that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles create sensational incidents with a view to making accusations against Laos in various forms, including accusing the Lao side of killing Lao refugees. Nevertheless, such slanderous accusations will never be able to deceive anyone. This is because in the past Lao authorities have willingly held ceremonies on several occasions to welcome back Lao refugees from Thailand. The Lao side has never harassed the Thai people nor attacked and killed Lao refugees in Thailand. Because of this fact, the allegations made by Thailand against Laos can be seen only as another sinister scheme of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, aimed at diverting the attention of the Thai people from the power struggle among the ruling circles, in which even dismissals from duty have been carried out among them. On 16 June, the Voice of America radio reported that Roengwit Roengprasoetwit, 29-year old Thai politician who was running for next month's general elections under the banner of the Democrat Party [as heard], was assassinated in northern Thailand. At the same time, the slanderous campaign against Laos can also be used as a pretext to commit provocations and aggression against Laos in accordance with the pan-Thaiist scheme under the instruction of the Beijing clique, as in the case of the attack on the three Lao villages in 1984. Everyone must remember that the 1984 incident at the three Lao villages in Paklai District occurred after the visit to Beijing by Athit Kamlang-ek, Thai military supreme commander and then army commander in chief, and after a slanderous campaign was carried out to accuse the Lao side of attacking and nibbling at Thai territory so as to justify the attack against and occupation of the three Lao villages by Thai forces on 6 June 1984.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that the situation in 1986 is much different from that in 1984. This is because 1986 is the international year of peace. The Lao people, like the Thai people, strongly aspire to live in peace so that they will be able to strengthen and normalize the Thai-Lao relations of good neighborliness in accordance with the 1979 joint Lao-Thai communiques.

If the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries still remain too stubborn to learn from past lessons and continue to follow in the footsteps of the Beijing reactionary clique by persisting in implementing the pan-Thaiist doctrine against the neighboring countries, especially Laos, as they have in the past, they will certainly be duly and more shamefully punished.

WEEKLY SAYS PRC ARMY REFORMS FOR EXPANSION

BK181723 Hong Kong AFP in English 1707 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi, June 18 (AFP) -- China is bent on forging an "army of conquest" with its current military reforms, an official magazine said here. The drive is aimed at "reshaping the army in such a way that it will be capable of achieving (Beijing's) political and strategic ambitions, including military expansion into neighboring states," said the latest issue of "VIETNAM WEEKLY".

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) was no longer a revolutionary army centered on national defense but simply a "strong conventional army of several million men armed with the equipment, doctrines and modern organization of the hardened expeditionary corps of Western countries," said the magazine which is published by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY. This was a "dangerous" development, the magazine said, predicting that the PLA would one day bring "terrible catastrophes" to the countries of Southeast Asia.

The reshaping of the Chinese military also was aimed at purging from the ranks all opponents of the politics of current paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, the magazine said. The move reflected a "fierce battle" raging between supporters and opponents of current policies and pointed to a weakness at the top, the magazine maintained, adding that there was no one leader capable of rallying the entire PLA behind him. China has announced plans to demobilize one million of an estimated 4.2-million PLA soldiers by the end of this year.

CHILDREN'S GROUPS CONDEMN PRC SHELLING OF SCHOOL

BK171548 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17 - "Chinese troops' barbarous artillery shelling of children's summer camp in Quan Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, on June 1 is in contempt of international laws, morality and conscience of humankind". This comes in a statement released here today by the Vietnam commission for Young Pioneers and children condemning the Chinese troops' artillery shelling of the children of the Quyet Tien General School during their camp on the International Children's Day. The shelling killed two pupils and wounded five others. The statement holds the Chinese authorities fully responsible for their crimes against the Vietnamese children.

The statement demands that the Chinese ruling circle carry out international laws, ensuring the fundamental rights of the Vietnamese children so as they can, together with their friends in the world, enjoy their life in peace and happiness.

VAN TIEN DUNG LEADS ARMY DELEGATION TO PRK

OW181752 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Defence Ministry led by Minister Gen. Van Tien Dung, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, left here today for Phnom Penh to attend the 35th anniversary of the tradition day of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army. It was seen off by Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Tep Henh.

NATIONAL LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON RECENT PAST

AU171524 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech at 1545 GMT on 13 June carries the 35-minute fifth and final installments of a documentary by Czechoslovak television reporter Antonin Kubes entitled "Vietnam 40 Years." It contains recorded interviews of approximately 1 minute each with four Vietnamese leaders: Colonel General Dam Quang Trung, chief of staff of the first military region, Army General Van Tieng Dung, SRV national defense minister, Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign minister and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. The interviews are recorded in Vietnamese and fade into Czech translation; the dates and places are not specified.

In his interview, Colonel General Dam Quang Trung says; "I say frankly that I graduated from the military academy in China. I also have many friends in China. My parents are buried on Chinese territory, about 1 kilometer from the border. But I have always emphasized that everybody has the right to defend his fatherland. And my fatherland is Vietnam. The Chinese attack in 1979 was a great personal disappointment for me. But it was with all the greater feeling that I participated in repelling it. I worked out the current plan for the defense of our northern border. Relations with China are not good now. But I fully agree with what our supreme representatives say and what our citizens are thinking. That is, that it is necessary to restore normal relations, that hostility does not benefit either country, that good cooperation between the people of both countries is necessary."

Army General Van Tieng Dung, SRV national defense minister, says in his interview with Kubes: "Special relations exist between Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. This is a long time and solid alliance based on similar historical development, which began with the French colonization. It is an alliance that developed among these three Indochinese countries and gained strength in half a century, when we suffered and fought together, when we won victories together and decided in favor of the socialist road. Our Army fought in Cambodia and Laos even earlier for the independence and freedom of these countries, but the same time also for the independence and freedom of Vietnam. Because in Indochina the independence of one country cannot be separated from the independence of the second or third country. This is a manifestation of the solidarity which is being strengthened even today when, together with the fraternal armies of Laos and Cambodia, we are defending the social system and freedom of our countries. As a result of the fact that each country mutually respects the independence of the other our strategic alliance is of long standing."

Foreign Minister Ngyuen Co Thach tells Antonin Kubes: "The special relations between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia resulted from a common threat, the attack of imperialist and reactionary forces against the Indochinese countries. People in the outside world well know that in the past 40 years Vietnam bore the brunt of the imperialist wars and aggressions against the national liberation movements. The victory at Dien Bien Phu contributed to the downfall of world colonialism. It was also in the sixties and seventies that Vietnam refuted the legend of the military invincibility of the United States. Forty years ago hardly anybody knew anything about our country, but now names such as Vietnam, Dien Bien Phu, or the name of Ho Chi Minh have become familiar concepts and have found a home in people's hearts all over the world. In the 40 years that have elapsed since the end of World War II, Vietnam is the only country where war has never stopped throughout all that time. That is why we value peace so highly. Our foreign policy strives for friendship and peace. We very much appreciate the sympathy shown to us by the world public in the past and also at present."

Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, says in his interview: "The past 40 years only constitute one single percent of the Vietnamese people's history. But it is perhaps the richest period, connected with Ho Chi Minh's name. It is an epoch which led the Vietnamese people from obscurity into the light, a period in which the struggle for national independence was linked with the struggle for socialism. I would like first of all to stress the successes which we have achieved in the past 10 years, because these 10 years are a period of courageous and stubborn struggle for the actual unification of the country, for healing the wounds caused by the war, a period of embarking on the building of socialism. For the first time in history the people became the real masters of their own destinies. For the first time they were able to devote all their minds and hearts to the building of a new life. It also is a period of building the material-technical base of the economy. Significant progress has been achieved in many fields, particularly in the output of cereals. We achieved tangible results in culture and the health system. The living standard is gradually improving, particularly in the countryside. National defense and security have been ensured."

The past 40 years are also a period of firm linkage of the Vietnamese revolution with the progressive movement in the world. Our victory is a victory of the incessant and extensive international support which we have receive from all over the world. It also is a victory of the support and solidarity of the international communist and workers movement, of the national liberation movement, the Nonaligned countries' movement and of the support of the working people in the capitalist states, including the French and American people. The Vietnamese will always recall this great and generous international solidarity and aid and will appreciate it. We have actively joined the life of the socialist community and we are attaching great significance to our participation in the joint CEMA programs. It must be said frankly that we have achieved our main successes in the past 40 years thanks to the effective assistance of the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and of other countries of the socialist community."

#### PARTY RIFTS, CABINET RESHUFFLE SCENARIOS CITED

BK181149 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 18 Jun 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, June 18 (AFP) -- A major cabinet reshuffle could be in the works at the end of the next Vietnamese National Assembly session, which is expected to be held in Hanoi next week, sources here said Wednesday. They said the reshuffle would be the first concrete result of the Communist Party Central Committee plenum held from May 19-June 6.

The capital has been abuzz with contradictory rumors on the extent of the reshuffle in the face of a news blackout the authorities imposed on the plenum proceedings and their results. But reports filtering out from the sessions point to the likelihood that the discussions focused on personnel questions and the selection of new leaders for the government and party. Some participants said the debate was unusually frank and open.

Beyond this, even generally reliable sources differ on what the future political landscape will be. The various rumours appear to boil down to two main possibilities. The first is that the pragmatists within the ruling circle, who favour acceleration of the current economic reforms and greater opening to the outside world, gained the upper hand during the plenum.

This would mean a reshuffle of the main portfolios, starting with the popular and respected prime minister, Pham Van Dong, 80, who has said often in recent months that he would like to step down because of his age and health.

Sources close to the pragmatists mention General Vo Nguyen Giap most often as the possible successor to Mr. Dong. Gen Giap, 74, who led the Vietnamese to victory over the French at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, was sidelined from power in 1982 but is still seen as Vietnam's most popular man. A victory for the pragmatists at the plenum would also likely mean an end to the power of Le Duan, the 79-year-old party chief who has been ailing and largely discredited within the communist ranks, sources said.

Generally reliable sources said the plenum had decided to set up a "Party Management Committee" under the party's number two, State Council President Truong Chinh. The committee would take charge until the sixth party congress, scheduled for the end of the year, could name new leaders.

A second hypothesis, also circulated by reliable sources and supported by communist country diplomats here, holds that the Central Committee was bogged down by dissension at the end of its mandate. The plenum, according to this scenario, was unable to agree on anything other than the maintenance of the status quo and postponed any decision on new leaders or policies until after the congress. The hypothesis does not rule out moves to press the current reforms, nor the increasing influence of the pragmatists. But it would put the damper on any expectations of a quick transition as mentioned by senior leaders in recent months.

This version would appear to be backed up by the final communique issued by the plenum and the rare press reports on the sessions which indicated that no fundamental decisions had been taken on Vietnam's economic crisis. The Central Committee merely reaffirmed its support for the reforms lauched last year and wrote off the current difficulties to "problems of implementation" of the party's directives.

The second scenario would probably mean a less sweeping cabinet shuffle next week and the likelihood that Mr. Le Duan, Mr. Chinh and Mr. Dong would stay in power beyond the congress. Whichever hypothesis proves correct, sources said, there is a little doubt that the pragmatists within the party continue to meet major resistance from conservatives. Observers did not rule out the possibility that a middle solution might be found that would avoid an internal crisis within the party, which has traditionally operated on consensus.

#### BRIEFS

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM AID -- Hanoi city has so far this year, received more than 700 tons of food aid from the United Nations World Food Program (WFP). This brings the total of the WFP food aid to Hanoi since last year to 1,680 tons. The aid comprises rice, nutritious powder, fish meal, milk powder, sugar and cooking oil. It has been distributed to more than 41,000 newly confined mothers. Nearly 48,000 distributions have also been made to children in kindergartens and pediatric wards. At present, the WFP food aid is distributed to all the 16 districts of Hanoi. All confined mothers and infants who are fit to to the WFP's malnutrition standard will be entitled to receive aid. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 18 Jun 86 OW]

AQUINO WELCOMES HELP OF PBPS IN ECONOMIC RECOVERY

HK181723 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[By Catalino F. Makabenta]

[Text] The country is back in business.

Thus declared President Aquino yesterday as she welcomed back the helping hand of private enterprise in the task of nation-building.

"With your continued support, we know that we can and shall be viable" the President said in a speech highlighting the annual membership meeting of Philippine Business for Social Progress [PBSP] at Malacanang's Kalayaan Hall.

The President said it was reassuring that the PBSP, which she called a group of "smart businessmen," was squarely behind the country's economic recovery program.

"With business joining us in the task of reconstruction, the combined effort will be invested with the efficiency, pragmatism and energy that are the hallmarks of private enterprise," the President said.

She noted that PBSP's five-year work program from 1986 to 1991 has been set along parallel lines with the government's agricultural development program designed to alleviate the poverty of about 37.8 million Filipinos living in the countryside.

"Because a percentage of your profits are regularly and voluntarily set aside for your socio-economic programs, I know your commitment to a better future for the country and a better life for the Filipinos goes far beyond mere posturing and words," the President said.

The PBSP, a private social development foundation organized and supported by the Philippine business sector, has decided to regionalize its development efforts to benefit specific poverty groups in priority provinces.

Among other things, the foundation and its member companies have donated P2.073 million to launch the "Tubigan ng Bayan," [Water in the Villages] a project for the installation and development of communal potable water systems in poor rural communities not covered by the government's water program in the countryside.

The P2 million donation will finance the purchase and installation of some 250 village handpumps in five pilot provinces, including Negros Occidental and Camarines Sur. The program will eventually cover all barangay in the country.

Rizalino S. Navarro and Bienvenido A. Tan Jr., PBSP chairman and president, respectively told the President that the group has assisted 23 potable water supply projects in various rural communities since 1978.

The President lauded the PBSP approach of giving immediate attention to pressing problems, saying that while long-term programs providing a total solution far into the future were desirable, there can be "no delay in conscience for the solution of urgent problems."

AQUINO EMPHASIZES AGRICULTURE IN ECONOMIC PLAN

BK190511 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] President Aquino said last night the country has an economic program. She said the main thrust of the economic program will center on agriculture. The president said this on her TV program "Dialogue."

[Begin Aquino recording] In fact, as I have mentioned in the past, the main thrust of our economic program will center on agriculture, and we are all aware that 2 million of our population are unemployed. We are therefore directing our reemployment towards the people living in the countryside. Seventy-five percent of our population are, in fact, dwelling in the rural areas. [end recording]

AQUINO APPOINTS NEW BRIGADIER GENERAL

BK180151 Manila PNA in English 0121 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 18 (PNA) -- President Corazon Aquino has promoted another senior military officer to the rank of brigadier general. Elevated to the star rank was southeastern Mindanao Regional Unified Commander Col. Romeo Recina. Recina is the fourth military officer promoted to brigadier general by President Aquino since she assumed office Feb. 25.

Last week, the president promoted Brig. Gen. Jose P. Magno Jr. Major general Magno is chief of the Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) based in Zamboanga City.

Recina is also the concurrent regional commander based in Davao City.

Earlier promoted to one-star rank were Brig. Gen. Antonio Sotelo, commander of the 15th Strike Wing of the Philippine Airforce, and Brig. Gen. Antonio Almonte, deputy chief of staff for civil-military operations. There are now 54 generals and flag officers in the New Armed Forces of the Philippines. These represent only about one-half of those during the Marcos regime.

AQUINO SETTLES BOYCOTT BY NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS

BK190543 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] President Aquino ended a 1 week boycott of Malacanang news photographers by holding a meeting with them. The newsmen had protested against the irrational restrictions imposed by Malacanang officials on the taking of pictures of official functions at the palace as well as the rough treatment handed them by palace guards. [passage indistinct]

LAUREL VISITS CHINA, MEETS TOP LEADERS

For Beijing and Hong Kong coverage of Vice President Salvador Laurel's 4-day visit to China, including talks with PRC leaders Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 16-18 June China DAILY REPORTS.

LAUREL DESCRIBES TRIP AS 'COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL'

BK190309 Manila PNA in English 0254 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 19 (PNA) -- China has pledged to help the Philippines overcome its economic crisis, Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel said Wednesday. Laurel returned home following a three-day official trip to Beijing on invitation of the Chinese Government.

I would sum up my trip to China as completely successful, Laurel told reporters. He said he talked with top government officials of China, including Chairman Deng Xiaoping, on wide-ranging subjects ranging from economic to insurgency problems here. He said China has agreed to increase trade with the Philippines by importing local products and providing credit loans.

China also made it clear that it has nothing to do with the activities of the Communist Party of the Philippines, citing its policy of non-interference in the country's internal affairs, Laurel said. Laurel said he and the Chinese officials also agreed to expand cultural exchange problems. He was met at the airport by Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Chen Songlu and other Chinese Embassy officials.

MINISTER ASSURES RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

HK180933 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 17 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Justice Minister Neptali A. Gonzales assured yesterday the release of all political prisoners as he ironed out "the bureaucratic impediments in the process of releasing detainees."

The Task Force Detainees of the Philippines claimed there are still about 600 political prisoners held in various jails in the country. During the seminar on services for political detainees conducted yesterday by the Board of Pardons and Parole (BPP), Gonzales issued the following directives:

1. Assumption of jurisdiction by the BPP over detainees whose cases are still pending final determination in higher courts or review boards, particularly those who served the minimum sentence imposed by law.
2. Coordination with the Ministry of National Defense (MND) in reviewing the guidelines set for the release of political prisoners.
3. Collaboration with the MND in ferreting out genuine political prisoners.
4. Review of all cases tried by military commissions.

At the same time, Gonzales proposed that the BPP be given authority to grant temporary release to political prisoners who have served the minimum penalty imposed by law pending final adjudication of their cases by reviewing authority.

Gonzales said "the arrest and detention of political prisoners or the so-called prisoners of conscience is a dark blot in our history as a people and it will continue to sear our national conscience until the last of them is ultimately released."

He added that "each day that passes will constitute a serious indictment on our sense of fairness, our commitment to freedom and human rights and the criminal justice system."

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Justice, through Deputy Minister Silvestre Bello III, has recommended executive clemency for 13 convicted political prisoners. Recommended for absolute pardon were Alexander Albofera, Jesus Aviso, Romeo Lawian, Andres Manglallan, Andres Ganigan, Mike Randa, Liling Radia and Carlos Yari, all detained at New Bilibid Prison Annex Bldg., Fort Bonifacio, Makati; Roy Gomez, William Subista, Gabriel Salonga, Nestor Luntayao and Oscar Santiago, all detained in Muntinlupa.

Recommended for further study were the cases of Silver Basilio who is in Ilocos Norte Provincial Jail; Pedro Maca in Fort Bonifacio; Rally Anquillano in Muntinlupa; Rogelio Gutierrez in Palawan; and Florentino Maravilla, Bienvinido Miravilla and Florendo Maravilla, and Florendo Maravilla, and detained in Sablayan Penal Colony, Mindoro.

#### NEW MANDATE FOR AQUINO, LAUREL URGED

HK180925 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINE DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 7

[By Melchor Parale]

[Text] The opposition in the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] sought yesterday the holding of a separate plebiscite for the new Constitution's transitory provisions, which are expected to propose a six-year term for both President Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel.

Former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople, minority leader in the charter assembly, said at the Kapihan sa Manila [Manila Coffeeshop] that his group has drawn up a proposed covering resolution for filing with the commission.

Ople said that the proposal will encounter rough sailing in the assembly because of the numerical superiority of administration-backed representatives. "We will pursue it just the same because it will be the real test for the assembly's independence," Ople said.

Ople's group has been batting for the submission of Mrs. Aquino and Laurel to a new people's mandate because they were brought to power by the people's revolution and their present term should thus coincide with the revolutionary government. Approval of the new charter being framed would complete the transition from provisional to constitutional government, and, subsequently, end the revolutionary nature of government.

Ople said that failure to hold a separate plebiscite for the transitory provisions would endanger the entire new Constitution. "There is no doubt that the Con-Com can come up with a good Constitution and rejection by the people merely because they do not subscribe to the transitory provisions could be fatal," Ople said.

Con-Com member Joaquin Bernas disagreed about the prospects of the charter being rejected. He said only one Constitution was ever rejected by the electorate in world history, referring to the fourth draft constitution of the First French Republic which was rejected in a plebiscite.

Bernas also challenged detractors to cite any law prohibiting members of the clergy to exercise their political rights, saying that "their presence (in the Con-Com) may not be necessary but it is good."

Former Sen Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo, also a Con-Com member, rejected proposals that the Aquino government should resign if the new charter is voted down by the electorate. "If the new charter is turned down (in the plebiscite), it is not President Aquino but the Con-Com that is spurned and the Con-Com after that had no business convening again to write another draft," Rodrigo said. He explained that the government will have to continue functioning under the Freedom Constitution if the Con-Com-drafted charter loses in the plebiscite.

ISSUE OF U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS EXAMINED

HK181029 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Jun 86 p 4

[By Abrino Aybinan]

[Text] Is there really an agreement between the Philippines and United States Governments which effectively prevents the introduction of nuclear weapons in the US-operated military bases here?

Vice-President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel recently said in an evidently scripted television interview that while the Philippines, strictly speaking, cannot be neutral because of the presence here of the US bases it can deny this part of the world to American deployment of nuclear arms.

"What we can do is to ensure that no nuclear weapons is stored here without our knowledge, and we have an agreement with the Americans (to this effect)," Laurel said.

Asked to confirm the existence of such an agreement, a U.S. Embassy spokesman indicated that the American government would not give this kind of commitment. He cited the standing policy "not to confirm or deny" the presence of nuclear weapons in specific areas so as not to reveal where these are deployed.

The current New Zealand Government's ban on the entry of nuclear weapons into that country and insistence on checking U.S. ship's compliance with the rule has left Washington-Wellington relations badly strained. Rather than agree to declare its battleships nuclear-free, the U.S. has chosen to stand pat on its own policy of hedging the deployment pattern for its nuclear warheads and sacrifice the ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand-United States) military alliance.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Michael [name as published] Kapitsa said here during a visit last April that the former government had assured the Soviet Union it would not allow the Americans to keep nuclear weapons in the Philippine bases. He said his government is counting on President Corazon C. Aquino's government to "look after" the continued fulfillment of that guarantee and "will (not) create a new situation [as published]."

"We have guarantees from the former government that it will not allow the Americans to have stores of nuclear weaponry at these bases."

The 1983 amendment to the Military Bases Agreement provides for "prior consultations" between the Philippines and U.S. before "establishment of long-range missiles in the bases." Anti-bases activists, however, think the provision confirms the Philippines' helplessness in preventing the introduction of nuclear arms in the bases because it has no way of knowing American plans unless informed by the other side. Under another provision in the 1983 agreement the Americans are required to inform "within a reasonable period" the Philippine Government of the current weapons system in the bases, which means, the critics say, that the "Filipinos would know only at the pleasure of the Americans."

EMPLOYEES AT U.S. BASES PROTEST LAYOFFS

HK190357 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in Enlish 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] Olongapo City -- The federation of Filipino Civilian Employes Associations [FFCEA] in the U.S. bases assailed the U.S. Government yesterday for the "unwarranted dismissal" of more than 500 Filipino workers at Subic Naval Base.

U.S. Navy authorities said the dismissal was due to budget cuts being implemented by the U.S. Department of Defense in all U.S. military installations worldwide.

Roberto A. Flores, FFCEA president, said the removal of the Filipino workers was unreasonable and meant a loss of economic benefits due them including their mid-year bonus and one sack of rice to be given next month.

Flores said the budget cut being implemented under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill passed by the U.S. Congress not only in U.S. bases but also within continental United States takes effect in the next fiscal year starting on Oct. 1.

This could not be used as the basis for the removal of Filipino workers in the U.S. bases in the Philippines at this time, he said.

Flores said the U.S. Government should find ways to avoid any reduction in base workforce because this would adversely affect the operations of the bases and the security in the region.

"If the U.S. Government can promise millions of dollars as aid to the Philippines and other countries, then why can't it divert a small portion of these money to pay for the salaries of the Filipino workers in the bases instead of throwing them out of jobs?" he asked.

Flores said he is making representations with base authorities at Subic, Clark, and other military installations to find measures of preventing mass layoffs, as well as rotation of workers or reduction of working hours.

"Reducing the number of working hours or resorting to rotation of Filipino workers in the bases is certainly better than outright dismissal form their jobs," he said.

MARCOS ACCUSES SIN OF INTERVENTION IN POLITICS

HK190539 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Former President Marcos charged that Cardinal Sin broke his promise not to intervene in anything to do with politics. Moreover, the former president said that Cardinal Sin had accepted 1 million pesos from former First Lady Imelda Romualdez Marcos. He also claimed that he had granted Cardinal Sin tax exemption in the import of radio transmission equipment on the condition that the radios would not be used for political purposes. Felix Bautista, spokesman for Cardinal Sin, stated that the Marcos accusations against the Catholic leader are all lies.

DEFENSE CHIEF FORESEES CONTINUED U.S. PRESENCE

BK190325 Manila PNA in English 0258 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 19 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has said he believes the United States will retain Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base far beyond the Aquino administration.

Saying he was expressing a personal opinion, Enrile said no matter how unpleasant the reality may be, whether we like it or not, these military bases in the Philippines will be with us far beyond this administration. He said security in this part of the world dictates whether these military bases will remain or not.

Former detainees Charito Planas' idea of a neutral Philippines was rejected by Enrile, saying that neutrality can only be enforced by a country if it has sufficient military might. Unfortunately, he said, the Philippines has no military force that could equal the superpowers.

Clark Air Base, some 80 kilometers north of Manila, is the home base of the powerful 13th U.S. Air Force. The United States has stationed several squadrons of F-4E Phantom fighter-bombers and F-5 jets at Clark.

On the other hand, Subic Naval Base in Zambales, some 120 kilometers north of Manila, is the biggest ship repair facility outside the United States. Warships from the U.S. 7th Fleet are repaired at Subic and thousands of American sailors spend their rest and recreation at Subic.

ENRILE ON MILITARY SITUATION, NEGOTIATIONS

Vows No Surrender to NPA

BK190359 Manila PNA in English 0341 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 19 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Wednesday accused the communists of indulging in a systematic campaign of deception and propaganda to grab power at an opportune time.

It is clear that through such maneuvering, they wish to place us at a tactical disadvantage, Enrile said in a speech before the national forum sponsored by the National Council of Churches of the Philippines in Quezon City.

He said the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), are portraying themselves as seekers of peace, but at the same time are attempting to seize the political initiative.

They aim to enhance their freedom of action, both politically and militarily, and at the same time, to limit our own, and capturing the countryside by default, Enrile said. All the while, the CPP/NPA are consolidating their fronts in the urban centers and perhaps, capture the institutions of society from within, he added.

Enrile, however, said, no one in his right mind would expect our government, of course, to deliver the republic to our adversaries on a silver platter. Enrile vowed that we shall never surrender the freedom of our people to them (communists) without any confrontation. He said the government will continue to undertake both active and passive measures to safeguard the new found freedom as a result of the Feb 22-25 civilian-backed military revolt. Enrile also warned that the gains during the revolution are again threatened by the forces of division and intrigue.

Day after day, we hear discordant voices in our midst not only attempting to divide our government against itself, but insidiously seeking to displace our people's faith in it, he said. He said these forces are out to grab the triumph of the revolution from the hands of the people. To counter these divisive forces, Enrile asked the support of all patriotic Filipinos to achieve unity and stability of the country.

#### Denies Hindering Talks

BK190345 Manila FNA in English 0311 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 19 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Wednesday expressed hope that the projected ceasefire talks between the government and the rebels would produce some positive results. He denied hindering any effort for the success of the ceasefire dialogue, although he was vocal about his reservations.

Why should we hinder the talks? We welcome it hoping that something will come out of it in a positive way. Enrile said in reply to a question following his speech before the national forum sponsored by the National Council of Churches of the Philippines in Quezon City.

Of course, like anybody who has been with this kind of problem over the years, I have my own reservations, Enrile said.

The defense chief also said that he anticipates the demands of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) during the forthcoming talks would be:

- demilitarization in the countryside;
- reduction of the defense budget;
- dismantling of all multi-nationals in the Philippines;
- land reform;
- dismantling of U.S. facilities; and
- formation of a coalition government.

Enrile said his ministry is now conducting a study on the possible demands of the CPP/NPA but said the results of the study will not be released without the clearance of President Aquino.

He said it is illogical for one who would go to a discussion by telling the others side what is the position of the government. [sentence as received] At the same time, Enrile scotched reports of any differences of opinion with Mrs. Aquino.

He said there is no truth to the speculation that as a member of the cabinet, his job is to implement the policies of the president.

**Elite Urban Unit Formed**

BK190329 Manila PNA in English 0302 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 19 (PNA) -- The military is training a new elite battalion specializing in urban guerrilla warfare, according to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Enrile said the formation of the anti-terrorist unit is in anticipation of the emergence of rebel attacks in the cities, probably in the future. "The communists were prepared to launch an urban guerrilla war approximately at the same time as the historic February revolution, but their timetable was torpedoed by the people's power revolt staged by the military and backed by millions of civilians," Enrile said.

The defense chief said that even in the past, the subversives were always attempting to unleash an urban warfare in Metro Manila but were preempted by timely military action. He justified the formation of the anti-guerrilla unit as necessary to meet any contingency.

Unlike regular soldiers, this elite force is being trained in urban guerrilla tactics, including how to deal with hostage-taking, Enrile said. Members of the unit will be selected from various military commands.

**ENRILE SUPPORTERS GATHER AT DEFENSE MINISTRY**

HK190714 Hong Kong AFP in English 0702 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 19 (AFP) -- Opposition supporters regrouped outside the Defence Ministry here Thursday, police said, amid speculation that Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was about to be dropped from the government.

Hundreds of the supporters had spent the night outside the ministry, police added, in what some of them said was a show of support for Mr. Enrile against more radical members in the cabinet of President Corazon Aquino.

The overnight vigil, which began late Wednesday, included supporters of former President Ferdinand Marcos, who was toppled in a civilian-backed military coup led by Mr. Enrile and General Fidel Ramos in February.

Manila newspapers this week were full of speculation of a rift between Mr Enrile, who was also defence minister under Mr. Marcos, and the allegedly radical members of Mrs. Aquino's cabinet.

The newspapers speculated that the alleged rift was over the government's current negotiations for ceasefire talks with the 16,500-strong communist New People's Army (NPA).

Mr Enrile, who is reported to have reservations about the negotiations, is currently in Mr Marcos' home province of Ilocos Norte in the north for talks with local civilian and military officials.

Other cabinet members and Mrs Aquino's spokesman Rene Saguisag have denied there is a rift with Mr. Enrile, Spokesmen for Mr. Enrile could not be reached.

FARMERS COMPLAIN OF PC-INCP HARRASSMENT

HK181440 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Farmers in Barangay San Gabriel, Bayambang, and Pangasinan complained of continued harrassment by members of local PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National police] command. The farmers who are members of the Federation of Free Farmers [FFF] claimed that tractors were forcibly driven over their plantation and some farmers even lost their houses which were burned or torn down as part of terrorizing tactics by interested party [as heard].

According to a report by Alfredo Camacho, FFF (Maabo) chapter president, the 153d PC-INP company in Bayambang sided with the troublemakers.

NEGROS NPA CONDEMNS MILITARY'S 'AGGRESSIVE' STANCE

HK190309 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jun 86 p 6

[By Teodoro Y. Montelibano]

[Text] The New People's Army on Negros Island welcomes President Corazon Aquino's efforts to make peace with Communist insurgents but fears continuing aggressive moves by the military on the island might jeopardize the President's call for a ceasefire there.

This was expressed by NPA leaders on the island last week in a talk with newsmen and human rights workers in a rebel lair at the foot of Kanlaon Volcano, south of Bacolod, capital city of Negros Occidental province.

The NPA stressed that they "want and need peace so that economic development and true democracy in Negros, as elsewhere, can be had, but what is happening here now is that the military are acting as if they are unaware of the civilian government's wish for peace."

They said that despite a so-called interim ceasefire (in line with the temporary regional ceasefire in effect until guidelines for a formal truce are spelled out by the national government) which had been publicly announced by the local military commands, soldiers continue to venture into known NPA territory and launch operations "which have only succeeded in the deaths of innocent civilians while not causing any significant dents in the local NPA."

The rebels also say that instead of heeding President Aquino's calls for a truce, the military in the area seems to have intensified their counterinsurgency campaign, including the building up of troops and armaments.

"In other words, it seems that conditions are being created which lead us to conclude that they (the military) would want to destabilize the Aquino government by disregarding the President's call for a truce in hostilities," said the NPA commander.

Another cadre pointed out that Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel Ramos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile may, in fact, want fighting between the NPA and the military to continue, and for the ceasefire to fail, so as to justify "the perpetuation of militarization in the country."

They cited recent incidents which have again erupted involving the military and the NPA in Negros after a three-month lull that followed February's revolt.

They also pointed to the arrival late last month of the 6th Infantry Battalion [IB] from Mindanao, which reinforced two battalions of soldiers already in the area, the 7th IB and the 11th IB.

Also they are wondering why neither Ramos nor Enrile has done anything about staunch Marcos loyalist and Negros del Norte strongman Armando Gustilo, despite President Aquino's orders for the top military command to disarm warlords in the country.

Appointed by then President Marcos as governor of Negros del Norte, a new province created just before the last presidential elections, Gustilo was also former executive committee chairman of the unpopular and now defunct Philippine Sugar Commission and was allegedly notorious in harassing poll watchdog volunteers in Cadiz City (his home base) and other areas in Northern Negros during the recent poll.

He has also been named a suspect by a national fact-finding committee organized by Enrile to look into the massacre of demonstrators in Escalante town last year.

Apparently, one of Gustilo's favorite pastimes is spewing tirades against the Aquino administration, which he calls a "de facto government" in a regular program aired over DYAG, a radio station he controls in Cadiz.

Gustilo was a member of the Marcos clique, the NPA said, and the fact that he is still there, behaving like he was during the Marcos era "shows the insincerity of the AFP's efforts to help stabilize the Aquino government."

The NPA, meanwhile, recounted the series of recent incidents indicating renewed hostilities between the rebels and the military.

First of these incidents was one which involved elements of the 7th IB in Candoni town and where four alleged cadres and 10 soldiers were reportedly killed.

The NPA said the incident resulted from an operation initiated by the 7th IB which may have been in reprisal for the killing of one Pat. [Patrolman] Joey Galvez, a policeman from Himamaylan town, who was liquidated for sending notes to landlords in the area, demanding that taxes be paid to the NPA or they would be killed by the sparrow (urban specialized liquidation) teams.

According to the NPA, Galvez had been using Civilian Home Defense Forces members, who were passing themselves off as NPA, to deliver the notes.

Apparently, Galvez's action constituted a grievous crime against the NPA in that not only was he an imposture, but his action put the insurgents in a bad light.

"We do tax," the NPA admitted, "but only such known Marcos cronies like (Roberto) Benedicto and Danding (Eduardo Cojuangco) and other big landlords, but certainly not the poor peasants and not in the way that the cop (Galvez) tried to pass off as the NPA way."

The Candoni incident was followed by another in early May when soldiers, still from the 7th IB, allegedly shelled an NPA cadre training camp in Sitio Bactolon, Sipalay, which caused the death of two male youths claimed by the military to be NPA.

Lt. Col. George Moleta, commander of the 7th IB OPERATING in the so called chicks area (Candoni, Himamaylan, Illog, Cauayan, Kabankalan and Sipalay towns where the concentration of rebel forces are) said the Bactolon incident was brought about by reports he received from informants that the NPA was running a training camp on the area.

He said they spotted the camp, bombed it and killed two rebels in the process.

This account was disputed by the NPA, who claimed that what the 7th IB shelled with mortar was actually all of Sitio Bactolon and that the two youths Moleta said were NPA were just two young field hands clearing a sugar cane field of cogon when chanced upon by the soldiers.

"The people here are afraid of the military and when the two hapless youths saw the soldiers approaching in full battle gear, their first reaction was to drop their machetes and run," one rebel said.

He said the soldiers, seeing the two men sprint away, opened fire and killed them.

Asked the NPA, "If indeed, the military says there is an interim ceasefire, what was the 7th IB doing with mortar and other heavy armaments in the area which is 10 kilometers away from their headquarters?"

"The way they moved around, it looked as if they (the soldiers) were on a search and destroy mission." another said.

Moleta, talking with reporters in Bacolod City after the incident, said initially that there was indeed a team from his command that had set out on a "defensive, security police patrol operation, on the basis of reports that the NPA was training cadres in Bactolon."

If indeed it were true, as claimed by Moleta, that the soldiers were on a defensive patrol, why were they spotted with heavy armaments, a newsman wanted to know.

Moleta replied that the "mortar and other material with my men were weapons normally brought along in such a patrol."

Newsmen also wanted to know why another battalion, the 6th IB, had come to the province. Moleta gave two reasons. The first was speculative. He said it could be part of the national commands regionalization program in which soldiers were recalled from existing field assignments and sent to places where they are natives of.

Another reason he gave, and one which he seemed more sure of, was that this could be the response to a request made by Negros prelate, Monsignor Antonio Fortich, for him (Moleta) to send additional security to Dacongcocon (a sugar central in the south where the local church has stocks) after the bodega there was robbed of 40 sacks of sugar.

This reporter interviewed Bishop Fortich and when asked to comment on Moleta's explanation for the presence of the 6th IB, uttered a remark not very becoming of a churchman.

Fortich pointed out that he asked Moleta for "only a few men, and definitely I did not mean an entire battalion!"

The NPA emphasized that they have valid grounds for distrusting the military. They point out that until they can see clear indications otherwise, they will continue to perceive both Ramos and Enrile as "hold-outs" of the past regime.

They said they will help stabilize the new government and support particularly President Aquino's progressive steps to attain true national democracy. Their reasons for trusting the President are varied, but among others, they said it is because they do not see Cory Aquino as either a partner or a puppet of the Reagan government.

Said one rebel commander, "The U.S. is maneuvering to pressure the Aquino government but the President, so far, seems to be adopting an independent stance. We see her as not wanting to be anyone's puppet and it is clear to see that the Reagan government would try to use increased aid to blackmail her in giving in to its demands."

On the other hand, they view Ramos and Enrile as the U.S. government's most likely instruments in ensuring that the latter's interests in the country, such as the bases, would be protected.

"Just as Ramos and Enrile did not raise a squeak on issues which poked a disturbing finger on U.S.-related questions during the Marcos regime, we do not see either as doing that now," was the opinion of one NPA member.

The NPA also threw a question to the military leadership: "Its now all up to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]: whom will they protect, the U.S. interests here or the Filipino people?"

One thing that bothered the NPA somewhat was that they could not yet see the Aquino presidency as strongly asserting its civilian supremacy over the military.

The people, they said, must urge the military not to work against their (the people's) interests and to give a chance for the successful implementation of the democratic reforms being pushed by the Aquino government.

While they are not against the reforms being espoused by the new government, they, however say that they are looking further, "for more substantial far-reaching reforms supportive of national democratic interests" to take root in the national landscape.

"Meaning, we would want to see the question of multinational corporations and foreign military bases here resolved and the achievement of a genuine land reform program by the new dispensation," explained one NPA commander, adding that the plan to distribute 9,000 hectares of sugar land foreclosed by the Philippine National Bank in Negros was "welcomed as part of a partial land reform program."

With regards President Aquino's calls for a ceasefire, they said that, for their part, they would support efforts to effect a negotiated truce provided armed hostilities stop.

They acknowledged that without a truce, no economic reforms can take place. But they want to be assured of the military's sincerity in respecting the President's efforts for a negotiated ceasefire. "If the AFP is sincere, we don't see any reason not to cooperate with them since, after all, we are working for the same goal, that is, the people's welfare," they said.

Finally they urged the Aquino government to recognize, "if it can," the initiatives taken by the people in taking care of and defending themselves during the long repressive Marcos years when the former regime not only "either ignored or abused them but in many instances, declared war against them."

That the NPA have grown over the years and with obviously no external help is only because the masa (the common people) believed in the organization enough to support it, they claimed.

They stressed that it would be a mistake for the President not to recognize this.

One NPA member said: "She (the President) must realize that the military rebellion in EDSA [Epafano De los Santos Avenue] last February was actually a culmination of events long before even her husband died in August 1983."

He added that the Filipino revolution had long before then been raging in the countryside, in areas definitely larger than the strip of highway liberated through the help of ordinary people, staged by people in numbers much bigger than those who trooped to Crame and Aguinaldo.

#### SISON RULES OUT BOYCOTT AT CONSTITUTION PLEBISCITE

BK190255 Manila PNA in English 0229 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 19 (PNA) -- Freed Communist Party leader Jose Ma. Sison Wednesday ruled out any boycott of the coming nationwide plebiscite on the proposed new constitution. I don't think that the boycott position in the plebiscite will do us any good, he said during a symposium.

Sison admitted that the new constitution will be better than the 1973 constitution. He said there are at least eight of the 48 Constitutional Commission members who will push through the adoption of various reforms that will free the country from foreign domination, feudalism and from the shackles of transnational corporations.

Sison, who described the eight members as progressive thinkers, refused, however, to identify them.

The constitution that will be presented to the people for ratification will have anti-fascist safeguards because a lot of men Con-Com in the are espousing the same anti-fascist line he said. There are also efforts to institute enough safeguards to curb any abuse of presidential authority, Sison added.

However, Sison expressed fears that the Con-Com might be silent on certain basic issues affecting the people. These include, he added, national sovereignty, imperialism and feudalism. The exploitation of the natural resources might be reintroduced in the constitution under more clever phrases, he said.

DIMAPORO-GUTANG TRUCE IN LANAO DEL SUR REPORTED

HK181108 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Jun 86 p 16

[Excerpt] A truce was forged yesterday between former Lanao del Sur Governor Muhammad Ali Dimaporo and Central Mindanao Regional Unified Command (RUC 12) head Brig Gen Rodrigo Gutang. The two figured prominently in the ongoing campaign by the Armed Forces to retrieve firearms believed to have been issued to Dimaporo by the government of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos.

In a related development, military sources provided BUSINESS DAY with a complete list of the 714 firearms "loaned" to Dimaporo. These are the firearms to be inventoried by Gutang and Dimaporo in the next few days.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP chief of staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos intervened to get the two to sit down yesterday in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City.

Both Dimaporo and Gutang pledged to follow a three-point program drawn up by Enrile geared to achieve peace in the predominantly-Muslim province of Lanao del Sur. The three conditions are as follows:

Dimaporo, Gutang and RUC 10 commander, Brig Gen Mariano Adalem will form a special committee which will gather and check the records of firearms believed to have been issued to the Lanao del Sur Civil Home Defense Forces [CHDF] local police and mayors and other personalities. The committee will sit down and verify if the said firmarms were indeed brought to Lanao and distributed to Dimaporo's henchmen.

Dimaporo will work with Gutang in conducting an inventory of the present level of strength of the CHDF units in his province.

Both Gutang and Dimaporo are enjoined by the minister to refrain from issuing "strong statements" to the media about each other.

"I am not interested in bloodshed. I am interested in peace," Enrile told Dimaporo and Gutang. Earlier, the defense minister assured the Muslim warlord that "The military has no intention to harm or embarrass him or create tension in Lanao."

For his part, Dimaporo promised to adhere to the three conditions set by Enrile.

SOLDIER RAID HOMES OF CEBU POLITICAL WARLORD

HK190513 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] In Cebu City, soldiers raided the homes of the politically powerful Durano family as part of the government-ordered drive against private armies and warlords. The military spokesman said they found only six pistols, a shotgun, and an 18-inch bolo carried by the family patriarch, 80-year-old Ramon Durano. One of his three sons said the shotgun and the .357 magnum and .38 revolver found in his house did not belong to him.

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JUNE 20, 1986

